

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MEXICO CALLS ON CALLES TO QUELL REVOLT

Former President in Command Against Vera Cruz and Sonora Rebels

## INSURGENTS CLAIM GENERAL UPRISE

Two States Reported Taken Without Fighting—Government Mobilizes Troops

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Government has mobilized its forces to meet the attacks of widespread and serious revolution.

General Plutarco Elias Calles, former President, was drafted from his retirement, and made Secretary of War in charge of all military operations. As troops were brought here from loyal states to reinforce the Mexico City garrison other combat contingents were prepared for elsewhere in the states of Vera Cruz and Sonora where the revolt appears to continue. A street censorship was established.

Vera Cruz and Sonora have been taken over—apparently without fighting—by rebel forces. In Vera Cruz they are under the command of General Jesus Maria Aguirre, until March 3 chief of military operations there, and in Sonora by General Francisco Manzo, military chief Gov. Fausto Topete and General Manuel Aguirre, brother of Jesus Aguirre, joined with Manzo.

### Mr. Morrow Returning

Ambassador Morrow cut short his week-end at Cuernavaca and decided to hasten back to the capital with his family and prospective son-in-law, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

In a statement to Mexico City newspapers, President Portes Gil expressed confidence that his Government would survive the revolt.

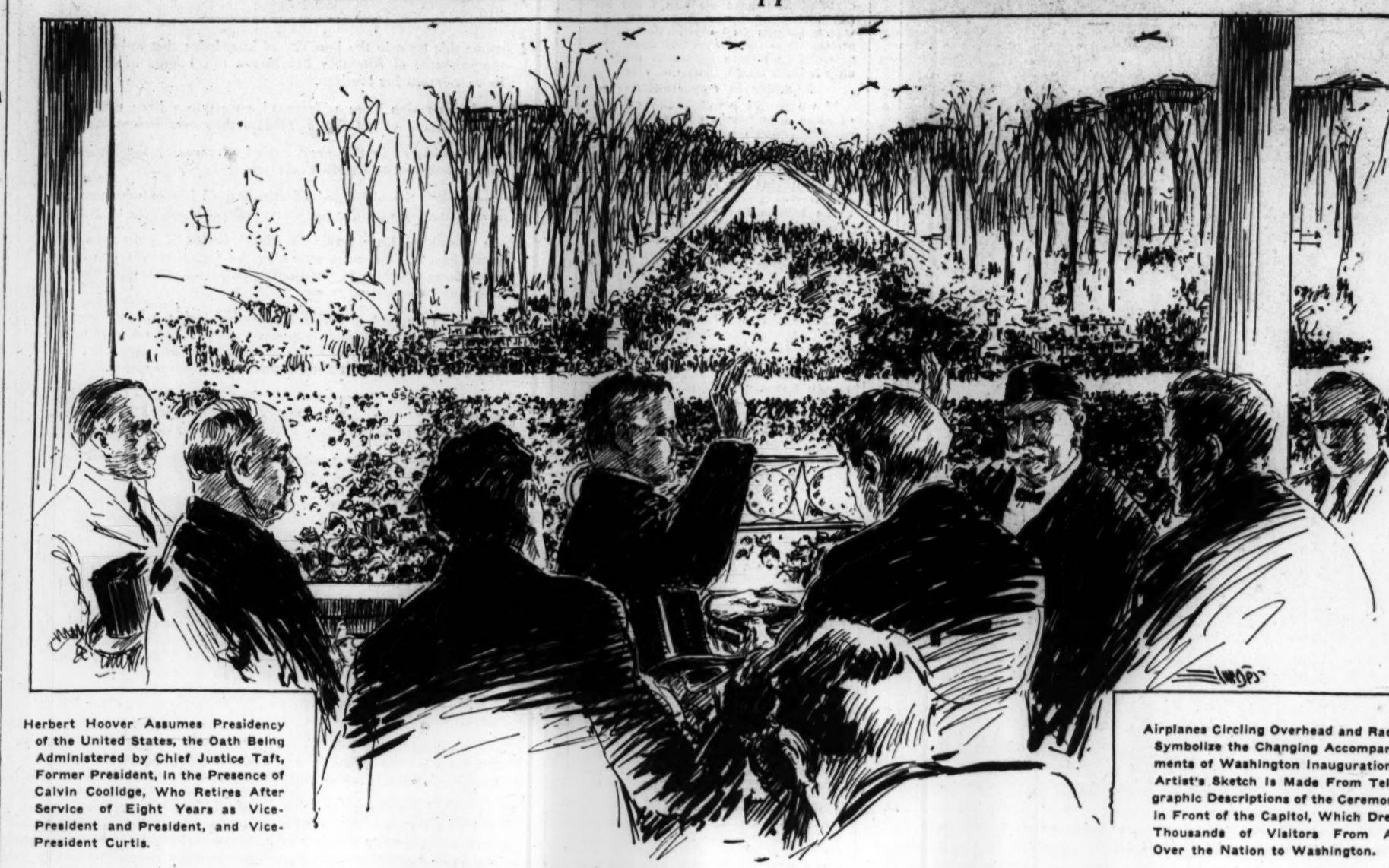
"The Government is sure it possesses strength sufficient to dominate the revolution in a short time," he said, "not only because the greater part of the army has remained loyal, but because in districts where the revolt has broken out there are parts of the army which have not joined the rebels. Moreover, the Government is confident it has the force of public opinion on its side."

There is disagreement as to the cause of the outbreak. President Portes Gil's statement says it is the movement of disgruntled military leaders who wished to impose their choice for the presidency upon the country at the elections next November.

While there has been no pronouncement to that effect, it is understood the movement favors the candidacy of Gilberto Valenzuela, formerly Mexican minister to Great Britain.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Inquiry Board Censures Nobile for Part in Italia Disaster



Herbert Hoover Assumes Presidency of the United States, the Oath Being Administered by Chief Justice Taft, Former President, in the Presence of Calvin Coolidge, Who Retires After Service of Eight Years as Vice-President and President, and Vice-President Curtis.

Airplanes Circling Overhead and Radio Symbolize the Changing Accompaniments of Washington Inaugurations. Artist's Sketch Is Made From Telegraphic Descriptions of the Ceremony in Front of the Capitol, Which Drew Thousands of Visitors From All Over the Nation to Washington.

## Commander's Conduct in Leaving Marooned Crew, When Rescued by Swedish Airman, Found Unjustifiable—Crash at Spitzbergen Also Laid to Leader

ROME (AP)—Official blame for the disaster which ended the north pole flight of the dirigible Italia last May was attached to Gen. Umberto Nobile, its commander.

Two counts are contained in the charge, which was made by the official board of inquiry into the disaster, appointed by Signor Mussolini.

The first of these blames General Nobile for the crash itself; the second finds no acceptable justification for his letting himself be rescued from the ice first when finally the Swedish aviator, Lundborg, reached the stranded men.

On the other hand the report contains the highest praise of Capt. Alberto Marzino, pilot, and Capt. Filippo Zappi, navigator, whose conduct with the Swede, Finn Malinberg, was the subject of many reports after their rescue.

### Praise for Pilot

The committee's report says that the wreck of the Italia was due to a "faulty maneuver, the result partly of the composition of the crew and of the way the craft was handled. Responsibility for the faulty maneuver falls on the Italia's commander."

The rescue work, both of Italians and nationals of other countries, was praised highly.

The committee was presided over by Admiral Cagni and had as members four generals, one admiral, and one colonel.

No episode of the air has raised such world-wide discussion as that of the great Italian airship which on the night of May 24 arrived at the north pole after a long cruise of exploration between Greenland and the pole, and a few hours later crashed on the ice north of Spitzbergen.

No news was heard of the fliers until June 7, when the British and the expedition, the Città di Milano, Spitzbergen, picked up messages from Gen. Umberto Nobile, commander of the airship. Immediately offers to send relief came in from all quarters.

### Rescue of Nobile

Lieut. Einar Lundborg, a Swedish aviator, was in the field in a small plane, located the red tent in which part of the crew of the airship were encamped on the ice. Lundborg

landed and returned with General Nobile on June 25. Thereafter he faced weather conditions made further rescue work impossible, while the number of would-be rescuers, from all nations, increased daily.

Lundborg, in a further attempt, was married to the crew. At the same time the situation complicated from the fact that the airship, after the crash, had risen again with a number of the crew and disappeared.

Roa Amundsen, the Norwegian explorer, and Rene Guihaut, a French aviator, in attempting a rescue, failed to reappear. Finally, 20 of the marooned men, explorers and rescuers, were rescued, 15 being picked up by the Russian ice breaker, Krassin, around July 16.

**Dawes Will Draft New Fiscal Plan for San Domingo**

Will Lead Mission to Survey Island Republic's Finance and Install Budget

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Charles G. Dawes, financial vice-president, will head a mission to San Domingo and will draft a fiscal system for that country. The plans of Mr. Dawes were revealed in letters exchanged between him and the President of San Domingo, General Vasquez.

The Dawes mission will sail from New York on March 28, and it is expected that it will be gone six months.

The commission will be composed of prominent business men and bankers, but will not be as large as the Kemmerer mission now in China.

The mission, it is explained in the exchange of letters, will be strictly limited in scope to a proposal for economic and financial reorganization, both national and municipal, and to the organization of a budget system. It will not take part in any questions involving internal policy.

Members of the mission will be: Charles G. Dawes, Gen. James G. Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America; Sumner Welles, formerly Commissioner to the Dominican Republic; H. C. Smither, formerly chief co-ordinator of the budget system; J. Clawson Rop, formerly assistant director of the Bureau of the Budget; T. W. Robinson, vice-president of the Illinois Steel Company; and Henry P. Seidemann, of the Institute of Government Research. E. Ross Bartley will be secretary of the mission.

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# President Hoover Dedicates Administration to World Peace and Reign of Law

that majestic vista across which has paraded the honored and beloved of the Nation.

For Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge the departure from the White House was but a mere leave-taking. They did not return after Mr. Hoover had taken his oath of office, going direct to the near-by railroad station for a train that left immediately for their home in Northampton, Mass.

Preceding the Presidential party pranced a squadron of cavalry. The incoming and retiring Presidents rode together in the first car—the one making his first official appearance before the nation, the other his last.

Mrs. Coolidge and Mrs. Hoover came next, and after them the new Vice-President, Mr. Curtis, and the retiring one, Charles G. Dawes. The inaugural committee, military and naval aides, the Cabinet and a G. A. R. Guard of Honor, followed.

The Senate convened at 11 a. m. The senators and senators-elect occupied seats on the east side of the chamber. The House of Representatives, headed by Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker, entered the chamber by the south door, were formally announced and took seats on the west side of the hall.

In full dress and uniform, in sharp contrast in the elaborateness of their dress and decorations and orders to the quiet attire of members of the diplomatic corps, headed by the dean of the Washington Embassies, Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador from Great Britain. When they were seated the new Cabinet was announced and its members took the place reserved for them. There followed next the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps, accompanied by their aides.

#### Curtis Takes Oath

The United States Supreme Court, attired in its judicial robes and led by Chief Justice William H. Taft, was then announced. Mr. Curtis, escorted by the committee on credentials, entered the chamber and was seated on the left of Vice-President Dawes. Mr. Coolidge was the next to enter. He was seated in front of the clerk's desk. The official party was completed with the entrance of Mr. Hoover, who was seated next to Mr. Coolidge.

There then followed the induction into office of Vice-President Curtis. The oath was administered by Mr. Dawes, who followed it with a brief address. Mr. Curtis assumed the presiding officer's chair and called the session to order. Following a prayer by the Senate chaplain, Mr. Curtis read his inaugural address.

#### Clerk Reads Proclamation

The chamber then proceeded to the formal order of business; the clerk read Mr. Coolidge's proclamation calling the Senate into extraordinary session to consider Cabinet appointments of Mr. Hoover. Mr. Curtis then called the new Senators to the rostrum and formally induced them into office.

While these oaths were being administered, the occupants of the press gallery, formally escorted, left their places and were escorted to their seats in the inaugural platform on the east front.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber, Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hoover and the others on the floor in order of precedence departed for the inaugural maneuvered solemnly overhead.

#### Takes Center of Stage

Until he stepped upon the inaugural platform on the East Portico, Mr. Hoover had been an onlooker. On this rostrum, the new President took the center of the stage and the world wide became his audience. A vast concourse of many tens of thousands of men and women filled the huge plaza before him, but a far greater throng was listening in to hear him. The elaborate radio broadcast was arranged to relay to the ends of the world words and a description of the simple ceremony that made him the national Executive of the great Republic.

The ceremonies on the platform were very simple. Chief Justice Taft administered the oath of office, and Mr. Hoover swore, not affirmed his allegiance, his hand resting on an open Bible.

Administering the oath took only a few moments. When it was over, the new President began reading his inaugural address in the same quiet manner in which he had addressed the electorate during his Presidential campaign. He kept his eyes on the manuscript before him and spoke earnestly.

In a little less than an hour the whole ceremony was over and a new Administration was begun.

#### Starts on Another Trail

For Mr. Hoover it was the beginning of still another trail on that honored and distinguished road he had traveled since the day in London in the late summer of 1914, when a Europe afflicted with war and tumult, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, Walter H. Page, had turned to him when overwhelmed with thousands of pleas from fellow countrymen seeking succor and assistance and quietly said, placing the burden upon him—

"Hoover, you're it."

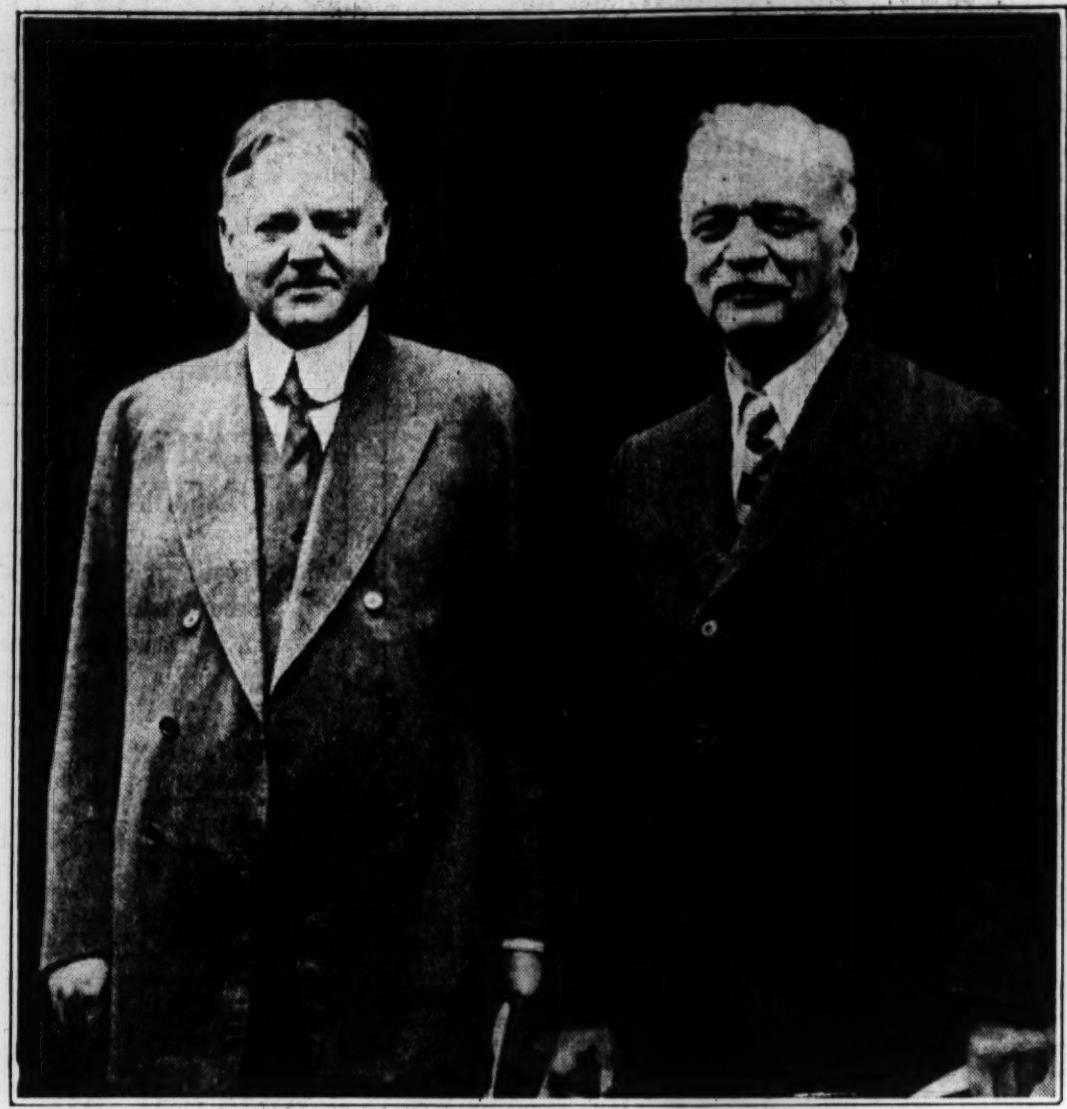
The President and Mrs. Hoover were escorted to the cars which carried them to their new home, the White House, and former President Calvin Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge quietly drove to Union Station, only a few blocks away, to leave the city where they had lived so long in the glow of the spotlight turned now on another.

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#### They Take Over the Affairs of State



HERBERT HOOVER, President of the United States, and CHARLES CURTIS, Vice-President.

standing on the curbs, cheered as they went by and then settled back to wait another three hours for the inaugural parade.

#### Time of Parade Changed

It had been planned, at first, that the parade would follow directly after the new President and Vice-President as they rode up Pennsylvania Avenue. This was changed at the last minute in order to give the Hoovers time for luncheon. They had several hundred guests at the White House to whom a buffet luncheon was served while the parade formed down beyond the Capitol and awaited the signal to march.

Half an hour after they had left the Capitol the line of march began to move. Half an hour later, as the vanguard approached the White House, the official party walked to the glass inclosed reviewing stand built on the edge of the White House grounds and took their places.

It was the most elaborate parade Washington has seen in many years. It marched for two hours and some 20,000 persons took part in it. While the brilliant banners, the colorful drums, the swinging bands moved along the street an escort dashed back and forth high in the sky and the army's and navy's dirigibles maneuvered solemnly overhead.

While the ceremony of the Federal Government extends to but part of our vast system of national, state and local justice, yet the standards which the Federal Government establishes have the profound influence upon the vigor and effectiveness of law enforcement we must critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice, the redistribution of its functions, the simplification of its procedure, the revision of additional special tribunals, the better selection of juries, and the more effective organization of our agencies of investigation and protection that justice may be sure and that it may be swift.

#### Elaborate Pyrotechnic Display

President and Mrs. Hoover watched the parades until they had all passed his reviewing stand. Then the official day was over so far as he was concerned.

We are fortunate in the ability and integrity of our federal judges and attorneys. But the system which these officers are called upon to administer is in a present-day condition.

Its intricate and involved rules of procedure have become the refuge of both big and little criminals. There is a belief abroad that by invoking technicalities, subterfuge and delay, the trials of juries may be thwarted by those who can pay the cost.

Reform, reorganization, and strengthening of our whole judicial and enforcement system, both in court and crime, must be based upon the ideals of justice and the welfare of those who can pay the cost.

At the Washington Auditorium a large part of official Washington assembled in the evening for the Charter Ball, which marked the beginning of earlier administrations. President and Mrs. Hoover did not attend this ball, but Vice-President Curtis and his sister went in their place.

#### Treaty Renouncing War Linked With Movement for Limiting Armament

WASHINGTON (AP)—Here is the text of the inaugural address of President Herbert Hoover:

My countrymen:

This occasion is not alone the administration of the most sacred oath which can be assumed by an American citizen. It is a dedication and consecration unto God to the highest principles in government in service to our people. I assume this trust in the humility of knowledge that only through the guidance of Almighty Providence can I hope to discharge its responsibilities.

It is in keeping with tradition throughout our history that I should express simply and directly the opinions which I hold concerning some of the matters of present importance.

If we survey the situation of our nation both at home and abroad, we find many satisfactions; we find some causes for concern. We have emerged from the losses of the Great War and the reconstruction following with increased virility and strength. From this strength we have contributed to the recovery and progress of the world.

#### Right Safeguards Freedom

Rights and expeditions justice is the first safeguard of freedom, the basis of all ordered liberty, the vital force of progress and the cornerstone of our Republic that it can be defended by the indifference of the citizen, by exploitation of the delays and entanglements of the law, or by combinations of criminals. Justice must not fail because the agencies of enforcement are ill equipped to defend the public interest.

Inefficiency. To consider these evils, to find their remedy, is the most sore necessity of our times.

The undoubted abuses which have grown up under the Eighteenth Amendment, part are due to the causes I have just mentioned; but part are due to the failure of some states to share their share of responsibility for enforcement and to the failure of many state and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office zealously to enforce the law. With the failure of these states there has come a dangerous expansion in the criminal elements who have found enlarged opportunities in dealing in illegal liquor.

#### Citizens' Support Essential

But a large responsibility rests directly upon us all. There would be little criminals patronized if we had more power to protect our citizens through law enforcement.

Inefficiency. To consider these evils, to find their remedy, is the most sore necessity of our times.

If we survey the situation of our nation both at home and abroad, we find many satisfactions; we find some causes for concern. We have emerged from the losses of the Great War and the reconstruction following with increased virility and strength. From this strength we have contributed to the recovery and progress of the world.

#### Law in Popular Government

What America has done is given renewed hope and courage to all who have faith in government by the people. The large view which we have reached a higher degree of comfort and security than ever existed before in the history of the world.

No greater national service can be given by men and women of good will—who, I know, are not unmindful of the responsibilities of citizenship. We are to be a people who, by their example, assist in stamping out crime and outlawry by refusing participation in and condemning all transactions with illegal liquor.

#### Laws Are Not Optional

Our whole system of self-government will crumble either if officials who have the will enforce our sense of justice as well as our accomplishments within our own borders and in our own lives. For wise guidance in this great period of recovery the Nation is deeply indebted to Calvin Coolidge.

But all this majestic advance should not obscure the constant

and invention, we must discover more and more leaders for every walk of life.

We cannot hope to succeed in directing this increasingly complex civilization unless we can draw constantly from the general mass. The full opportunity for every boy and girl to rise through the selective processes of education can alone secure to the leadership in public health the discoveries of science have opened a new era. Many sections of our country and many groups of our citizens suffer from diseases the eradication of which means much to administration and medical expenditure.

Public health service should be as fully organized and as universally incorporated into our governmental system as is public education. The world is a thousand times more populous and infinitely more in reduction of suffering and promotion of human happiness.

#### Equality in Opportunity

If we would prevent the growth of class distinctions and would constantly renew our leadership with the best men from every walk of life we must draw constantly from the general mass. The full opportunity for every boy and girl to rise through the selective processes of education can alone secure to the leadership in public health the discoveries of science have opened a new era. Many sections of our country and many groups of our citizens suffer from diseases the eradication of which means much to administration and medical expenditure.

Public health service should be as fully organized and as universally incorporated into our governmental system as is public education. The world is a thousand times more populous and infinitely more in reduction of suffering and promotion of human happiness.

#### World's Prosperity Interlocked

The United States fully accepts the profound truth that our own progress, prosperity and peace are interlocked with the progress, prosperity and peace of the world.

The whole world is at peace.

To re-establish the vigor and effectiveness of law enforcement we must critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice.

There would be little traffic in illegal liquor if only criminals patronized it. We must awake to the fact that this patronage from large numbers of law-abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating crime.

To re-establish the vigor and effectiveness of law enforcement we must critically consider the entire federal machinery of justice.

I propose to appoint a national commission for a searching investigation of the whole structure of our federal system of jurisprudence, to include the method of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the causes of abuse under it.

The larger purpose of our economic thought should be to establish more firmly stability and security of business and employment and thereby remove poverty still further from our borders.

We have need further to perfect the means by which government can be adapted to human service.

We cannot hope to succeed in directing this increasingly complex civilization unless we can draw all the talent of leadership from the whole people.

Those who have a true understanding of America know that we have no desire for territorial expansion, for economic or other domination of other peoples.

The American people are engrossed in the building for themselves of a new economic system, a new social system, a new political system—all of which are characterized by aspirations of freedom of opportunity and thereby remove poverty still further from our borders.

We wish to advance the reign of justice and reason toward the extinction of force.

The way should, and I believe will, be found by which we may take our proper place in a movement so fundamental to the progress of peace. (The World Court.)

Our people have determined that we should make no political engagements such as membership in the League of Nations, which may commit us in advance as a nation to become involved in the settlement of controversies between other countries.

Surely civilization is old enough, surely mankind is mature enough so that we ought in our own lifetime to find a way to permanent peace.

The questions before our country are problems of progress to higher standards.

Our knowledge and our progress.

From one of them we derive our very language and from many of them the germs of our institutions.

Their desire for peace is as strong as ever.

Peace can be contributed to by respect to our ability in defense.

Peace can be promoted by the limitation of arms and by the creation of the instrumentalities for peaceful settlement of controversies.

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# Members of Hoover Cabinet Men of Varied Abilities and Interesting Careers



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HENRY L. STIMSON  
Secretary of State



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ANDREW W. MELLON  
Secretary of Treasury



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Secretary of Agriculture



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JAMES J. DAVIS  
Secretary of Labor

## HOOVERS SPEND BUSY FIRST DAY IN WHITE HOUSE

What With Getting Moved In, Greeting Friends, and All, Time Passes Quickly

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—From today the White House becomes the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who have had their place of residence at various times in sundry places, with and without luxuries; from a tent in wild regions to a mansion near their alma mater in Palo Alto, Calif., or a comfortable house in London, and latterly living in one of the pleasantest sections of Washington.

When it was arranged that F. C. Walcott, the new Senator from Connecticut and an old friend of the Hoovers, was to lease the Washington house, Mrs. Hoover arranged with Mrs. Walcott to look well after her garden, an informal but delightful spot back of the house, with plenty of trees.

It is also said that Mrs. Coolidge, learning of Mrs. Hoover's favorite flowers, had some of them planted for her in the formal gardens which are such a lovely adjunct to the sunny side of the White House. A buffet luncheon for the friends of the Hoovers who were with them on the reviewing stand was the first meal of which the new President and his family partook in the Executive Mansion. Several hundred persons were served at this time. Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were there as guests, the last whom the Coolidges as White House hosts entertained.

The last of the Coolidge luggage left last night and the first of the Hoover was sent over from S Street this morning. When Mr. Hoover hung up his hat it was on the second floor, which he reached by elevator. That is metaphorically, of course. Actually a valet took his hat and coat and disposed of them. When one observes the manner in which Herbert Hoover treats his hat, one will appreciate the contrast with the way in which it was reverently handled by the man who took it from the President.

The private sitting room, which

Birds, Beasts, as Well as Big Business Occupy This South Australian Grazier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—With all manner of animals from shy kangaroo, wallaby and deer, to confiding Shetland ponies, and every variety of plumed songster enjoying perfect freedom and protection within its wooded groves, Robert T. Melrose's historic home near Adelaide may well be termed an ideal sanctuary for Australia's wild life.

This great estate, lying at Mount Pleasant some 40 miles from the South Australian capital, is the home of the famous Rosebank merino sheep. Its paddocks and pastures, both in arrangement and in the quality of the grazing, form a model for sheep-raisers and dairymen throughout the Commonwealth.

But it is as a lover of nature that Mr. Melrose first appeals to the visitor to the farm. For Rosebank has not been cultivated exclusively in the direction of amassing material wealth. In its stately gums and palms and amid the profuse richness

will be the center of the Hoovers' private life is on the second floor. On one side is Mrs. Hoover's suite and on the other the President's. There are hardly more than enough guest rooms to go around for the Hoover family. Herbert Hoover Jr., has his wife with him and Allan Hoover, the other son, is here from Stanford University where he is a senior. Mrs. Hoover's sister, Mrs. Large, with her daughter, are members of the family party. Mr. Hoover's brother, Theodore Hoover, was to have been here, but was detained.

Refreshments were served by the Hoovers to the governors shortly after the parade ended. What with dinner following and family greetings of friends and officials, it may be said that the Hoovers rounded up a full day, their first in the White House.

New President Wins Praise of British Press

(Continued from Page 1)

Republican Party—of practical men of affairs representative of the great American interests.

Mr. Hoover's reference to foreign affairs in his inaugural address is regarded here as restrained and cautious, but whole-hearted and an important indication of United States co-operation in the great task of the maintenance of world peace. The new President's lofty conception of an America, moving in no narrow or selfish channel, but inspired to do her full share as a nation toward the advancement of civilization, strikes a responsive British note, and is looked upon as opening the way for better comprehension of one another by people whom the Atlantic separates.

**Represents American Idealism**

Wickham Steed, former editor of the Review of Reviews and editor of the Times, in conversation with the Monitor said: "The spirit of the whole reference is extremely comforting. Mr. Hoover has gone as far as possible. He has brought forward the question of the entry of the United States into the World Court, but did not do so prominently, but still he has brought it forward into almost immediate prospect. He has accentuated the world peace policy, which President Coolidge admires. It seems to me if this declaration reflected the tendencies

of American idealism—as already shown by its determination to avoid conflict with Mexico in 1927, and still more recently by cutting down the big navy program—so that they may become the settled policy of the United States Government. It is no mere personal pronouncement, but one in accord with the best American opinion."

## Presides at White House



MRS. HERBERT HOOVER © Harris & Ewing

**Austria's Gratitude**

VIENNA (P)—President Miklas of Austria sent a warm message of felicitation to Herbert Hoover upon his assumption of the Presidency. The President's message mentioning Austria's gratitude to Mr. Hoover because of his work in feeding 400,000 Austrian children during the post-war famine period. The message read:

"On the occasion of your inauguration as President of the United States, Austria sends you her sincerest good wishes for a successful and prosperous tenure of office. We shall remember with everlasting gratitude your generosity and untiring efforts in assuring our suffering during one of the most critical periods of our national existence."



## Good Had Better Way to Best Gas Company Lawyer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Stories about the men in the new Cabinet are beginning to be circulated. There is an interesting one about James W. Good, Hoover's Secretary of War, told by Judson Welliver. Both of them come from Iowa and are old friends.

As a young man Mr. Good was elected city solicitor of Cedar Rapids,

A Hotel Hargrave  
A Comfortable Place to Live  
112 West 72d Street  
NEW YORK  
Per Day  
Room, Bath . . . \$3.00  
2 Rooms, Bath . . . \$5.00  
3 Rooms, Bath . . . \$7.00  
SPECIAL WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

## FOR BRILLIANT AND LUSTROUS TEETH

NATURALLY you want pretty white teeth. Then you must not overlook the importance of cleaning the tiny V-shaped crevices where teeth and gums meet. No toothbrush can reach them.

But you can depend upon Squibb's Dental Cream to sweep down into these out of the way crevices, cleansing and purifying everything it touches. It is particularly suited to keeping the teeth white and lustrous. While it is so effective it is not a bit harsh. Refreshes the mouth and sweetens the breath. 40c a generous tube at all druggists.

"Protect the beauty of your smile"

## SQUIBB'S DENTAL CREAM



## COOLIDGE PLANS LIGHT ARTICLES FOR MAGAZINE

### Contract for 'Human Interest' Revealed—Has Offer of Dollar a Word

A question that came up early in his term concerned the gas rate which had been cut by the city and the gas company insisted was so low that it was confiscatory.

"Jim Good disappeared. He was supposed to be out on business. He was. He had gone to a town in Indiana, where a friend of his was head of a gas company. Jim applied for a job."

"What kind?" his friend asked.

"The kind where I can find out how much it costs to make gas."

He got it for and for the first part of his work he put on overalls and did hard manual labor.

Good returned to Cedar Rapids just as the case was about to come up in court. He let the gas company's representatives tell how gas could not be made for \$1.25. Then the young city solicitor took the witnesses in hand and asked them practical questions that they could not answer.

"You see," said Solicitor Good, "that these gentlemen don't know how much it costs the company to produce their gas."

The city won.

### MEDALS PRESENTED FRIED RESCUE CREW

NEW YORK (P)—Medals awarded by the Treasury Department were presented Monday to Captain George Fried, Chief Officer Harry Manning, and members of the lifeboat crew of the United States liner America, who rescued the crew of the Italian freighter Florida, several weeks ago.

The presentation was made by Admiral W. C. Billard, head of the coast guard service, on the bridge of the America just before the vessel sailed for Europe with Captain Fried again in command.

### COOLIDGE PLANS LIGHT ARTICLES FOR MAGAZINE

### Contract for 'Human Interest' Revealed—Has Offer of Dollar a Word

and guarantee of \$1 a word for all the "copy" he cared to turn in. That offer was made by the Encyclopedia Americana and there were indications that Mr. Coolidge was interested in it.

The work for the encyclopedia, if Mr. Coolidge should decide to do it, would be his by contract, agreement from writing for any other encyclopedia, but would not prevent him from writing books or such articles as he is to do for the American Magazine.

### WASHINGTONIANS ASK FOR RIGHT TO VOTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—While welcoming inaugural visitors, Washingtonians took the opportunity to acquaint them with the "anomalous situation of half a million taxpaying Americans who are denied representation in their government."

Men and women who have been active in seeking for the District of Columbia, representation in the Senate and House of Representatives and the right to vote in presidential elections, distributed literature describing Washington's plight, served light refreshments and invited visitors to listen in on inaugural radio-casting at their headquarters.

## Governors to Take Cake at Inaugural

### 300-Pound Masterpiece Baked by Massachusetts Woman Is Received With Acclaim

WASHINGTON (P)—Mrs. Howard P. McAdoo of Saugus, Mass., has presented a 300-pound masterpiece of her cake-baking art to the state governors assembled here to take part in the inauguration of Herbert Hoover.

Since 1925, when she baked her first "political" cake for President Coolidge and presented it to him at Swampscott, her fame in this branch of the art of making decorative delicacies has spread throughout the Nation.

She followed her Coolidge triumph with cakes for each of the Governors of the six New England states who have held office since that event. Like a kitchen Alexander seeking new worlds to conquer, she now has swept all state executives into the realm of her generosity.

## STERN BROTHERS CATERERS OF 5TH AVENUE NEW YORK

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## aide de campus

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The Only Impartial Source of School and Camp Information in New York

We believe this service will fulfill a public need. Catalogues of every important school and camp in the country are on file, and Miss Dorothy Gardner is prepared to answer all questions. That is just one of the services of the Aide de Campus. Here are the others . . . you are invited to use them all!

THE LOUNGEABOUT is a comfortable corner of the Aide de Campus where school and college girls are invited to use with their friends. Here you may leave a letter, look over the new magazines, or enjoy news from other schools, as student publications are always on file.

THE LOUNGEABOUT LOG is the appointment book in the Aide de Campus where you may leave a message for a friend or find one for yourself. Are you late? Plans changed? Engagement broken? Ask your date to look in the Loungeabout Log.

THE BULLETIN BOARD—The Aide de Campus invites you to post notices of your school and camp activities on its bulletin board. Your friends will be interested, your rivals envious. It pays to advertise (without cost of course!).

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## Entire Stocks of China, Glass, Lamps Trunks, Housewares

(except a few large electrical devices)

## 10 to 50 per cent. less

This means that all the things you have seen recently in your shopping at Wanamaker's are at least ten per cent. less . . . it also means that many of them are fifty per cent. less . . . and it seems that much new merchandise is included in the Sales at less than regular prices. Start on the second gallery . . . unrestricted choice of china, glass and lamps, pottery . . . of many types . . . from many lands . . . open stocks ten per cent. less . . . special purchases.

Then to the seventh gallery . . . housewares, trunks, fireplace fittings . . . everything for the kitchen, everything for the bath . . . at savings of ten to fifty per cent.

WANAMAKER'S—Second and seventh galleries, new building

John Wanamaker New York

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET

## MINIMUM WAGE PLAN IS FOUND TO PAY BETTER

Increases Rates for Good Workers and Tends to Eliminate Strike

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—A report containing the results of minimum wage legislation in countries where wage-fixing machinery prevails, prepared by Rudolf Broda, associate professor of social science at Antioch College, has just been issued in a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report, according to Dr. Broda, who is a prominent Swiss sociologist, the founder of the League for the Organization of Progress and the respected authority on League of Nations affairs, is expected to prove a stimulus for renewed efforts toward better minimum wage legislation in the United States, particularly as applied to women workers.

"Co-ordination of parties paying and of parties receiving wages, co-ordination of industries, and co-ordination of nations," says Dr. Broda, "all tend to substitute for strife and force, a centralized control guided by social science and equity, and to do away with the losses from strife, thereby giving all concerned a more equitable share in the increased common resources."

Dr. Broda makes the most common argument against the minimum wage idea that the minimum tends to become the maximum, by quoting from the experience of Canada, Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway and Germany where the reverse is the rule and minimum wage scales are found to be instrumental in bringing about a general increase in wages.

"It is to the interest of the employer," he says, "to attract more highly skilled workers to his shop, and for that reason he offers wages above the minimum to people who produce more than less efficient workers."

The rôle of the minimum wage in the general progress of industrial life, Dr. Broda outlines as follows:

"The endeavors of its advocates for order and peace in the field of distribution of the product of labor have a striking parallel in the field of production of wealth—the endeavor for order and peace in industry and for its well-planned control, and the endeavor to run industry for satisfying consumers' needs, instead of for individual profit and to co-ordinate it scientifically so as not to waste wealth in strife."

### CANADIAN COMPANIES TO HELP SETTLERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—By an arrangement made between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway, 200 British families will be brought to Canada and settled on farmlands early this spring. This is to be in the nature of an experiment which it is hoped will lead to a more extensive colonizing plan.

The first party will arrive in Canada about the end of March and will be placed on farms of 160 acres each, equipped with stock and necessary machinery. Advice of experienced agriculturists will be available for these people until they are established.

### MR. COOLIDGE ANSWERS BYRD PART MESSAGE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WASHINGTON (P)—A message of good wishes from Commander Richard E. Byrd and the members of his expedition in the Antarctic elicited from Mr. Coolidge a reply in which he said, "Many thanks to you and the members of your expedition for the cordial message coming from the furthest stretches of the world. I wish you every success in your undertaking."

### JURY EXEMPTION REPALE DEMANDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ALBANY, N. Y.—A bill providing for the repeal of all exemptions from

COLLEGE HAS RADIOPHONIC  
WINTER PARK, Fla.—To extend its instruction beyond the college walls, Rollins College has instituted a semi-weekly radiocast of academic talks interspersed with music especially designed to assist students in outlying districts who have no easy access to libraries. Typical of these stations are the recent openings of the University of Madrid, illustrated by a group of Scottish songs by Elenore Leimbach, soprano, formerly of the Italian grand opera.

### WINTER RATES TO CALIFORNIA

A most economical and comfortable route for winter tourists through the Old South and the historic Southwest—is provided by the Washington-Sunset Route. Tourists save approximately 50% of sleeping car fare by using tourist car leaving daily from Washington to California without change via New Orleans, Houston, San Antonio and El Paso. Write today for illustrated booklet "A" time tables and railroad fares.

G. V. McArt, Passenger Agent  
WASHINGTON-SUNSET ROUTE  
1510 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

## WALDORF RESTAURANT

226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE  
BOSTON  
Across the Park

Tomato Soup, Rolls or Crackers..... 15c  
Baked Sausages, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter ..... 35c  
Roast Loin of Pork, Hubbard Squash, Apple-Sauce, Potatoes, Rolls and Butter ..... 45c  
Fried Oysters, Rolls and Butter ..... 45c  
Waldorf Frozen Pudding ..... 10c  
All Supper Specials Served with Delmonico Potatoes

134 Restaurants in 41 Cities  
42 In and Around Boston

jury duty except in the case of certain public officials has just been introduced in the Legislature at the behest of the New York State Crime Commission. The commission feels that in introducing this measure there will be brought into the jury lists the names of a large number of business men who, by experience and training, will be able to render just and fair verdicts and at the same time take the burden off the few men who are now called on to serve several times a year.

### British-American Museums Uncover New Ur Treasures

Written Tablets and Clay Jar Stoppers Add to Means of Knowing Chaldean Era

PHILADELPHIA (P)—Written tablets and clay jar stoppers bearing the impression of archaic seals, the oldest written documents found at Ur of the Chaldeans, have been discovered by the joint archaeological field expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the British Museum.

A report from C. Leonard Woolley, director of the expedition, made public by the University of Pennsylvania, said the objects were of the utmost archaeological importance, belonging to a period in Ur's history illustrated heretofore only by crude clay figurings of animals and men from which it would have been impossible to deduce the level of culture attained in the city at that time.

Mr. Woolley said that the objects had been found on top of a vast stratum of rubbish which lies under, and much older than, the 5,400-year-old royal graves at Ur.

The team also recorded the further clearing of the great temple of the moon god Nannar, work on which had been in progress several years.

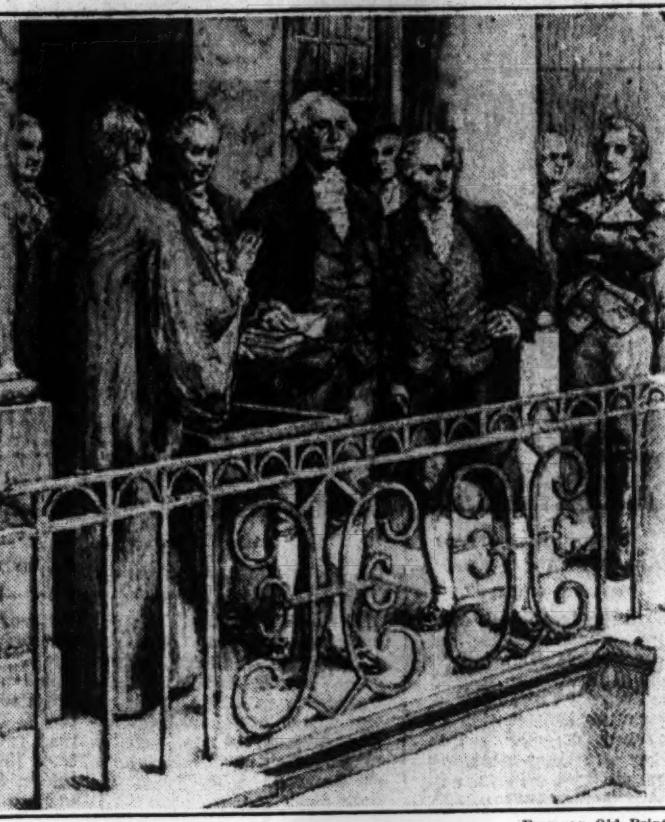
"A royal tomb," the report said, "measuring 42 feet by 26 feet and built throughout of unknown limestone, contained four chambers, two small central rooms roofed with ringdomes and two long flanking rooms with corbel vaults, all communicating with each other by arched doorways. Inside the roughness of the walls was disguised by a smooth cement plaster, and the same material was used on the floor. Ages ago robbers had broken the roof of the tomb and had looted it. The floors were littered with heads of gold and lapis lazuli. Two silver lamps lay in a corner, and there was a broken sceptre."

Herbert Hoover's pageantlike inauguration which marks, with automobile, aircraft, radio hookup and talking motion pictures, the epitome of modern mechanical progress, stands out in impressive contrast against the background of 140 years ago when George Washington, first President of the United States, with simple ceremonies took his oath of office on the balcony of the Federal Building in New York City.

Washington's Irving describes that ceremony in his "Life of Washington" as follows:

"The first inauguration took place on April 30, 1789. At 9 o'clock in the morning there were religious services in all the churches, and prayers put up for the blessing of Heaven on the new government. At 12 o'clock the city troops paraded before Washington's door, and soon after the committees of Congress and heads of departments came in their carriages.

### In Mode of an Earlier Day



From an Old Print

George Washington Taking Oath of Office, Standing on Balcony of Federal Building in New York City, April 30, 1789.

### Inaugural Pageantry Contrasts With Simple Ceremony of 1789

#### Aircraft, Radio and Sound Pictures of Hoover Event Epitomize Changes From Day When Washington Assumed Office as First President

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"Washington again bowed to the people and returned into the Senate Chamber, where he delivered to both Houses of Congress his inaugural address. So closed the ceremonies of the inauguration."

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His hand on the open Bible. When it was concluded, he swore, solemnly, "I swear—so help me, God!" Mr. Otis would have raised the Bible to his lips, but he bowed down reverently and kissed it.

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## PLAN PROMOTING BUSINESS PEACE SETS NEW PACE

Arbitration Legislation Now Pending in 17 States —Progress Found Good

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK—Introduction in various legislatures of bills to standardize the practice of commercial arbitration has progressed to such an extent in the first two months of 1929 that the year promises to outstrip all records in setting up machinery for the practice of commercial peace, according to Lucius R. Eastman, president of the American Arbitration Association.

Arbitration legislation is now pending in 17 states. The progress made by the bills and the increased recognition of the value of arbitration in fostering peace in business relations have been very heartening, Mr. Eastman said.

The state Senates in Arizona and Indiana have passed arbitration bills which are now pending before the Houses of these two legislatures, advises reaching the association here. The Montana House has passed a bill which is at present before the Senate judiciary committee.

Senate committees have measures under consideration in Colorado, Idaho, Maine, Nebraska, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia. House committees are considering the legislation in Connecticut, Indiana, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Bills have also been introduced in Missouri and Ohio.

Measures under consideration in all of these states are approved by the association as in line with its draft arbitration act which has been endorsed by more than 200 trade and professional associations. It provides for amicable arbitration of business differences and makes agreements to arbitrate irrevocable, not only in existing but in future disputes where the principals place an arbitration clause in their contracts. Awards of the arbitrators are made final and binding.

Seven states have adopted since 1920, in substance, the act recommended by the association. They are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, Oregon and Louisiana as well as the territory of Hawaii.

## Paris Recognizing Fashion Autonomy of the United States

Style Arbiters Give Way to Demand for Cottons, Manufacturers Report

It did not require the recent warning of one influential Paris fashion originator to his fellows, to emphasize the fact that American fashions are coming into their own, tending less and less to be mere copies of Paris fashions, and that if they wish to maintain the interest of American clients they must be willing to make clothes in materials that are thought well suited to wear in the United States.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, meeting in Paris, has just sent back this word to its headquarters with certain observations on market conditions there as they affect the American buyer of French fashions.

"French manufacturers," they report, "are farseeing and shrewd; they know their big market is in the United States but if they hear of the American public saying 'We want cottons' they shrug and reply 'Quel drôle de race' and make up gowns in cottons."

The cotton manufacturers are greatly pleased at the willingness of French makers to employ cottons and believe this will be a stimulus to the cotton market in general.

Fine printed silks, voiles and organdies have, the French makers find, engaged the attention of their American clients; accordingly they will design clothes in cottons and, following the inevitable rule that the few French originals are copied in the United States by bories, there seems every indication of an unusual stimulation to the cotton industry.

## HUNGER MARCHERS ENTRAIN FOR HOME

**BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LONDON—Special trains chartered for them have left Saint Pancras and Paddington stations, carrying back to their homes the 800 hunger-marchers, who came to London a week ago to appeal to the Government.

## Scotch Tweeds

A large selection suitable for Sports or Business (specify which) for men and women's patterns sent to any part of the world.

**MACNAUGHTON'S PITLOCHRY SCOTLAND**

**W. H. Haynes**  
The "Chintz" Shop  
25 & 26 SPRING STREET  
PADDINGTON, W. 2  
LONDON, ENGLAND

Decorative Consultants  
Established in 1873

Sales of Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Pierced Auction rooms to inspect the display of ancient houses of Old England.

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# THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

## The Listener Speaks

THE first of the new Sonatrons programs to be heard each Sunday evening at 8, eastern time, through Columbia, placed these entertainments at once in the front rank of radio hours. With a background of music provided by a good orchestra under the direction of Ben Selvin, Irene Bordoni, the famous Corsican who has for years been a musical comedy favorite in this country and in Europe, delighted listeners with her charming voice and mannerisms.

Miss Bordoni is one star who is perfectly adapted for radio entertainment. Her success is due almost entirely to the audible conveyance of her personality to an audience, so that practically nothing is lost in radio transmission. She sang several of her old favorites, such as "Do It Again" and "So This Is Love," and also "Two Little Babes in the Woods" and "The Land of Going to Be." Every little characteristic inflection of her voice came through the microphone with all its original charm.

The orchestra proved its merit best in Lao Siles' old favorite "Un Peu D'Amour," often known as "Little Love, A Little Love." The whole program maintained a unity of atmosphere which was excellent. It consisted of the typically light sentiment, tinged with humor and coquetry, of which Irene Bordoni is an outstanding exponent.

The use of a little musical Sonatron trade-mark, vaguely suggestive of the metallic elements of radio tubes, was cleverly planned. It had also appeared in the course of the preceding week in brief announcements of the new hour.

Irene Bordoni set a high mark for any program arrangers to live up to but there seems hope that the Sonatron hour will maintain the standard for several weeks, at least, since Helen Morgan, of "Show Boat," Helen Kane, of "Baker, Ben Bernie" and other stage favorites are scheduled. It is to be hoped that Miss Bordoni will be heard often through this medium to which she is so well adapted.

Irene Bordoni herself has recorded "The Land of Going To Be" and "Don't Look at Me That Way" on Victor No. 21742.

D. M.

## Vocation Is Answer to Studio Organ Need

A search of more than three months, conducted by Keith McLeod, NBC musical supervisor, and several of his assistants, is over. They have found just the instrument that combines the mellow tones and wide range of the pipe organ with the portability of the familiar parlor organ.

The instrument, which used to be called a vocation years ago, resembles an over-grown upright piano except that it has two sets of keyboards, and a bank of pedals for the feet.

"Like the parlor organ, it uses reeds in place of pipes, yet the tone is much richer."

The need of an organ for several of the religious programs had been recognized, yet the installation of a pipe organ would have necessitated radiocasting them all from one studio. The type of organ finally selected is not rare, yet finding one with a tone suitable for radiocasting proved difficult. Many were tested, but only one was found that came up to the desired standards. Its owner was unwilling to part with it, and several days of negotiation followed before it was finally obtained.

## Long Hours Feature Parnassus Trio Work

The Parnassus Trio, leader of the string ensembles heard through the NBC, leaves the studio only when WEAF signs off at night—and then don't sleep very far away. They're needed too early in the morning, and so often during the day that they practically live in the shadow of a microphone.

Five times a day, regularly, is the unusual program schedule of the Parnassus Trio—8:15 each morning, again at 8:30 during "Cheerie," another interval at 8:50, again at 11:00 o'clock, and last at 12:00 noon. Afternoon are spent in making up and rehearsing five programs for the next day. Oiga Serlis, pianist of the trio, is the director.

## COLUMBIA GREETS "GEM OF THE OCEAN"



Nelson Smith (Right), Chief Radio Operator of the S. S. America, is Welcomed to the Columbia Broadcasting System by William S. Paley, Its President, as the Newest Member of the Staff of the New Key Station, WABC.

## WABC Gets "America" Hero

**N**ELSON M. SMITH, the chief radio operator of the S. S. America during the sensational rescue of the crew of the ill-fated Florida of a few weeks ago, has joined the technical staff of WABC, key station of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The fact that Smith did not sail with the America on its first trip after the epoch-making rescue became known only when the company announced its intention of adding him to its staff.

It will be remembered that Captain Fried credited the young operator with a large portion of praise for his excellent work with the radio compass in locating the sinking ship. It was Smith who swung the ship's radio direction finder to and fro, jotting down figures indicating the location of the ill-fated vessel. It was Smith who stuck to his post for 41 hours while the rescue was under way.

Nelson Smith probably has taken part in his last sea rescue, however. When asked the reason for leaving the America, Smith said: "I had no reason other than the fact that I have wanted to quit the sea since last December, when I married."

"When I spoke over the Columbia System that memorable night when Captain Fried, Officer Manning and others faced the microphones, Mr. Bookwalter of WABC asked me how I'd like to work for the station. At

## Scots Librarian Asks Co-operation

## Scots Author Asks Help for Juveniles

### SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH, Scot.—A paper submitted by H. G. Pincock, librarian, Clydebank, at the conference of the Glasgow and West of Scotland branch of the Scottish Library Association recently, raised some interesting points in the relations of public libraries and the bookseller.

Mr. Pincock said libraries did not receive the consideration from publishers and booksellers that might reasonably be expected, and libraries were being forced into the second-hand market for a considerable proportion of their stocks.

If he continued, publishers would only establish closer relationship with the libraries, and appoint some sort of liaison official who could keep them informed as to the demand for certain famous books, there would be fewer dissatisfied readers and fewer "out-of-print" books and "remainders."

## Largest Diesel Trawler Constructed in Denmark

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

COPENHAGEN—The Victoria, the first Diesel motor deep-sea trawler of the world, has been built by Messrs. Burmeister and Wain of Copenhagen, for the Société Nouvelle des Pêcheries à Vapeur of Arcachon, France.

Hitherto, these vessels have been driven by steam, but the use of the Diesel motor engine has made a reduction in the number of the engine staff required, increased the cruising range to 25,000 miles, and given extra cargo space for more fish and salt.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

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LISTEN in to the broadcast of the American Sugar Refining Company at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WBZA by Mrs. Goudas, Director of the Forecast Radio School of Cookery, for this recipe.

"Sweeten it with Domino" American Sugar Refining Company

## Currant Jelly Roll

LISTEN in to the broadcast of the American Sugar Refining Company at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning over Station WBZA by Mrs. Goudas, Director of the Forecast Radio School of Cookery, for this recipe.

"Sweeten it with Domino" American Sugar Refining Company

## GEORGIA EDITORS GO TO LECTURES AT UNIVERSITY

### Dr. Finley, Mark Sullivan, and Dr. Bleyer Speak at Press Institute

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

ATHENS, Ga.—With addresses and lectures by leading educators and journalists of the country, the Georgia Press Institute, sponsored by the Georgia Press Association, has concluded a three-day annual session at the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia.

Principal speakers were Dr. John H. Finley of the New York Times; Mark Sullivan, political writer and historian; Dr. W. G. Bleyer, director, School of Journalism, University of Wisconsin; H. W. Chase, president of the university; Lawrence Perry, sports writer for the Consolidated Press Association; Robert Lathan, editor, the Asheville (N. C.) Citizen; and Julian Harris, editor, the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.

Dr. Finley, in the concluding address of the session, explained the position of the journalist in relation to society and other professions. He described journalists as historians of the present, whereas historians are journalists of the past. He told students of journalism that the modern editor "not only is expected to know something about everything and everybody, but must know where to get everything that it is known about anything."

President Chase in his Washington Day address, said "there has never been a day which sounded such a challenge to the southern youth" and explained that if the colleges of the South fail to prepare the young people of the section for leadership, other parts of the country will send their sons and daughters, trained in their universities, to take the positions of importance in the new South.

Mr. Lathan told of the progress in North Carolina within recent years which has resulted in paved highways, education, apprenticeship, industrial expansion and agricultural prosperity in his state. He said the two greatest needs of the South are better highways and education.

Mr. Perry spoke of the growing willingness of southern editors to "tread on the toes of custom and tradition" in their efforts to keep pace with the modern world and to fight social injustices. "Georgia expects her editors to remain loyal to the soundest ideals of the past and at the same time to be supporters of those objectives of today that bear the stamp of truth and liberalism," he declared.

Mr. Bleyer, in three lectures, showed the place of journalism in what he termed "this changing world," and particularly the importance of the Georgia press to play an important part in the development of the new South. He told the editors that they could get out better publications if they would make a study of their communities, with a view to making their papers socially helpful.

Mark Sullivan discussed political problems facing the new Administration at Washington, and answered questions from the audience. Lawrence Perry explained the work of the sports writer, bringing out the significance of this phase of journalism to the newspaper and to the community.

Teachers of journalism conducted classes on various phases of newspaper technique.

### FLOOD CONTROL WORK CALLED FARM BOON

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

EDINBURGH, Scot.—Half the misfits and failures in life were due to boys and girls taking up the first job that offered, simply because they had no chance of wise and friendly counsel, said John Buchan, the well-known writer, when speaking on the importance of welfare work among juveniles, at the annual meeting of the Edinburgh Juvenile Organizations Committee.

They were apt, Mr. Buchan said, to think that the only young people who needed protection were those engaged in industrial factories. He had always felt that there were many other classes who needed protection just as much, classes like waitresses and typists. He was constantly shocked in the city of London at seeing the long hours and unwholesome conditions in which very young girl typists had to work with no one to look after their interests.

Mr. Buchan strongly recommended this to the Juvenile Organizations Committee as a very important duty. Moreover, they furnished a kind of clearing house, an intelligence department for practical information to children and their parents on their careers.

### Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Miss Elizabeth Hemon, Whitinsville, Mass.; Katherine J. Bigelow, Whitinsville, Mass.; Percy Hsson Tamm, Stockholm, Sweden; Mrs. Stella Tamm, Stockholm, Sweden.

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## RIGHT DEVIATION STYLED MENACE TO COMMUNISM

Stalin Sees Danger in Criticism by Those Having Moderate Standpoint

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MOSCOW—Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and the most powerful individual figure in Russia, has for some time emphasized the view that the greatest menace to Communist policy is to be found in the so-called "right deviation," i.e., in the opinions of those who criticize the course of the party from a "right" or moderate standpoint. A new secretary of the Moscow Communist Party organization, Mr. Baumau, recently supported Stalin's contention in an interesting speech before the Sokolmiki ward party organization, citing chapter and verse for the "right" or "petty-bourgeois" sentiments which are sometimes expressed by workers and even by Communists.

### Enemies to Sovietism

Bauman characterized the Trotzkyists as "enemies of the Soviet power," and declared that it was necessary "to draw the working masses themselves into the struggle with Trotzkyism so that the workers themselves may isolate the Trotzkyist elements and give information about this to the organs of the Gay-Pay-Oo (secret police)."

Another worker at a meeting of the Northern Railroad remarked, "From heavy industry we get no good results. We develop it, and it gives poor quality and no accumulation. It is necessary to develop light industry."

A Communist named Kaplunov at a textile factory offered the following violent criticism of the party policy in the village: "What is killing in the village? Who kills? Who kills the workers? A hard worker, who toils day and night, and they consider him a kulak. I think this view is wrong. We must let all the peasants work and not pile big taxes on them. The Soviet farms give us nothing. We don't need Soviet farms."

### Flashes of Discontent

What is the background for these occasional flashes of discontent in the working class which the Communists regard as the surest political support of their system? There are perhaps three main causes, which may be briefly sketched as follows:

First, there is the question of supply with food products and manufactured goods. While pessimistic forebodings regarding the bread supply have not been fulfilled, a shortage of bread being noted in Moscow only during one week-end flurry, the quality of the baking often leaves something to be desired, and queues for such products as butter, eggs, milk and various kinds of manufactured goods have been quite common throughout the fall and early winter.

### Danger of Criticism

Secondly, a substantial proportion of the Russian industrial workers are closely connected, in one way or another, with the village. If their friends and relatives in the towns complain about taxes, or criticize such new-fangled ideas as state and collective farms, some of the workers, especially if they feel a lack of agricultural products, are likely to take up and repeat these peasant views.

Finally, Russia is attempting to pass very rapidly from a backward to an ultra-modern industrial technique. This inevitably involves a certain amount of speeding up on the part of the workers, who formerly had semi-annual standards of low productivity over a long working day. The legal working day is now eight hours and is steadily being reduced to seven, but the laborer is required to work more intensively during a shorter time, to give more of his brain and muscle power to reach higher forms of activity.

### SPANIARDS BEHIND REST OF THE WORLD IN BOOK PUBLISHING

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MADRID—Spanish publishers had been competing for some time that the rest of Europe in the production of books which come out in an extraordinary manner with the conditions existing before the war. The boom, however, which followed on the armistice ceased some years ago and publishing business is, it seems, now going through a critical period.

The Spanish-speaking world is far behind the rest of its output of original books in its own tongue, statistics showing that whereas, Holland with 7,000,000 inhabitants publishes some 60,000 new volumes annually, Sweden with 6,000,000 some 30,000; Spain with 22,000,000 inhabitants turns out but 3,000 books, a very small production without even considering 60,000 potential readers in South America.

### COMMISSION TO SCAN INDIAN CONDITIONS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
LONDON—John Henry Whitley, former Speaker of the House of

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## AUSTRALIA GIVES EDUCATION TO 'OUTBACK' YOUTH

Facilities Are Extended to Isolated Sections in Spite of Heavy Cost

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—In 1928 South Australia spent £1,000,000 on education, and that amount will be increased substantially during 1929. A large part of this State is sparsely populated, but the Government is determined that children in the outback districts shall not be handicapped by reason of long distances from the towns. No other educational system in Australia is so elastic in this respect. Special provision is made for the erection and maintenance of small one-teacher schools and within recent months more than 2000 additional boys and girls have been given instruction as well as accommodation.

About 800 of the state schools are each controlled by one teacher, and about 30 per cent of these have an average attendance of less than 20 pupils. The expenditure per head of the population on education is £1 12s. 4d., and it is exceeded only by the amount of interest on loans per head, which is £2 3s. The cost of upkeep of roads and bridges is £1 5s. 9d. and the total expenditure on police is £2 3d. and Legislature 2s. 6d.

The Education Department controls about 1100 schools, with an enrollment of more than 90,000 children. Under its jurisdiction also are the Public Museum, Library and Art Gallery, School of Mines, School of Industries, Technological Museum and Observatory. Large grants are made by the departments to the university. A glance at the estimates for 1929 shows that a policy of further progress has been adopted.

Under a vote made to South Australia by the Carnegie Corporation, Arthur H. Eason, chairman of the committee, has been selected by the Government to study the details in the agricultural high schools of the United States. Two such schools have now been erected, and new high schools in other centers are being supplied with the necessary workshops and science rooms so that agricultural studies may also be carried on.

Apart from purely official activities, there are private enterprises which endeavor to meet the large need for teaching facilities in the far-away country areas. The Church of England has established a new venture. For the past two years many of the children in the rural districts who have been unable to attend a Sunday school, have been taught by correspondence lessons under a scheme, now known throughout the Commonwealth, as the church mail bag school. It is felt that it is hard to get into personal touch with the children, and the Sunday school authorities have been impressed by the splendid work done by Eva Hassel, an Englishwoman on the Canadian prairies. A motor caravan has been purchased and is now being used as a missionary van for evangelistic activities among the women and children of the more isolated parts of the diocese.

The boys of South Australia, and particularly in the city, are encouraged to have hobbies as well as to develop the serious side of education. Every year, when Boy Week takes place, various authorities and organizations combine to bring out the talents of lad in the realm of practical hobbies.

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
VIENNA—Ahmed Zogu, King of Albania, has indicated his desire in Vienna as to the possibility of purchasing the helmet of Skanderberg I, which now forms part of a collection in the Historical Art Museum. He is very anxious to secure it for his coronation at Kroja, in April next, when he will assume the title of Skanderberg III.

Skanderberg I (Skanderbeg-Kastrioti) lived in the fifteenth century. The son of a Christian Albanian and a Serbian princess, he was taken at an early age by the Turks as a hostage to Adrianople. Escaping from his captivity, he returned to his own country, drove out the Turk and became so popular that he was acknowledged as an independent ruler (first) of Albania. Anticipating the end of his reign, he sent his son with his most valuable treasures to Venice, including the helmet above referred to.

**Albanian King Inquires as to Possibility of Buying It From Vienna**

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The Scouts made a resourceful showing in the exhibition. They staged hobbies ranging from shoe mending to water colors and photography. Most impressive were the studies of native flowers, revealing a keen sense of color and proportion.

**NEOLITHIC RELICS FOUND IN SCOTLAND**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GLASGOW—At Townhead, Rothesay, the site of a Neolithic village, dating back to about 2000 B.C., there has been discovered by the lessee, Mr. Lyle, a bit of old red pottery, evidently a portion of a round or oval vessel. Other recent finds include a saddle quern, with rubbing stone or hearthstone with charred remains of hazel nuts and a single grain of wheat, and numerous fragments of pottery.

There are said to be 16 of these Neolithic sites in Scotland, of which Townhead is considered the most interesting.

**LEIPZIG UNIVERSITY WEEK**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
HAMBURG—The University of Leipzig announces that its "Leipzig University Week" of this year will be held from June 25 to July 6, similar to "weeks" held in 1921 and 1922. Trial scientific courses are being prepared for Germans and foreigners.

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LONDON, W.2, ENG.

## Leads Club Women in Austrian Capital



MRS. HAROLD LANE ROSS  
President of American Organization  
in Vienna.

## WOMEN OF INDIA NEED EDUCATION, RANI DECLARES

Only 21 Out of Every 1000 Are Literate, Conference on Reform Is Told

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BOMBAY—There was a great leap made up and a spirit of the deepest devotion was required in applying themselves to the mighty task of educating every woman in India, declared the Dowager Rani Laili Kumari (or Mundri), who presided over the third All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform.

The president deplored the extent of illiteracy of the women of India and quoted the latest official statistics, which showed that only 21 out of every 1000 women in India were literate, and even this literacy was of a rudimentary type. She emphasized the need of directing educational progress along sound lines.

The Rani strongly urged that the highest culture and enlightenment should be the birthright of women as well as men, and she should not be satisfied with the mid-Victorian ideal enunciated by Tennyson in his "In Memoriam."

In her opinion, the question of the educational progress of the women of India was bound up intimately with the improvement of social conditions. The best of their educational program must come to naught unless the women could not come out of "Purdah" and have the benefits of light and air, if little girls continued to be hustled into marriage before they had laid the foundations of the most rudimentary education, and women were handicapped as at present by disabilities of various kinds, preventing them from reaching the full rights of knowledge and experience.

The conference appealed to the Government to appoint a committee, including women, to inquire into the sanitary conditions under which women worked, and laid strong emphasis on the prohibition of female labor in mines.

**SCOTS ASK, 93 TO 10, FOR DIRECT VOTE**

**PRUSSIAN ACADEMY OPPOSES CENSORSHIP**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
HAMBURG—The Section for Poetry of the Prussian Academy of Arts announced firmly opposed to the suggestion made by the Prussian Landtag to re-establish censorship. The Poetry Section believes that official censorship in this line has quite the opposite effects intended—that worthless productions of art and literature which would otherwise pass unnoticed often achieve prominence by attempted prohibition.

Also misunderstood but valuable works of art come into the danger of being banned. They believe that the existing laws are quite sufficient to protect the public, and that re-establishment of a censor would only bring discordance and division into art circles.

**EGYPT-PALESTINE LINKED BY MOTOR**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
JERUSALEM—A regular motorcar service between Egypt and Palestine

and Syria over the Sinai desert is projected in the memorandum submitted by the Governor of Sinai to the Egyptian authorities. Where the sand is deep the scheme provides for the construction of special roadbeds, or even rails.

Economic relations between the countries separated by the desert would be enormously strengthened, according to this official, who has submitted that the daily train service is an inadequate link.

## ZALESKI DILATES ON RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

Polish Foreign Minister Also Claims Patience Regarding Lithuania

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
WARSAW—Patience would continue to distinguish Poland's policy toward Lithuania, declared August Zaleski, the Foreign Minister, in his expose of the present problems of Polish foreign affairs. Poland's attitude in this question, he declared, has gained the good opinion of Europe and also has succeeded in convincing many Lithuanians themselves.

Regarding the question of relations between Poland and Germany, the Minister said that the work of rapprochement between the two nations progresses slowly and meets with serious obstacles, the reason for this being the public opinion of both nations. In Poland there exists mistrust in relation to Germany, but in no way hatred. This feeling could certainly be eliminated if new positive facts arose in Polish-German relations.

"Another important reason," said Mr. Zaleski, "that Polish-German relations do not come into line as we should wish, is the minority problem. I am glad," he said, "that at the last session of the League Dr. Stresemann promised to initiate a discussion in the Council of the subject of minorities and I hope he will keep his promise."

The Polish Minister then analyzed the situation regarding trade negotiations between Poland and Germany which equally concern the interests of both nations. Poland wants to stop the anomaly of a tariff war and to conclude an honest pact that can be carried out in accord with the interests of both.

In conclusion Mr. Zaleski spoke of the proposal of the Soviet Government. GLASGOW—The question of addition to the National Memorial and Cottage Homes at Mauchline was discussed lately at the annual meeting of the Glasgow Mauchline Society.

J. L. Gemmill, who presided, said that all the 11 cottages had been fully occupied by old folk during the past year. The tenants obtained the houses free of rent and taxes, and each received £6 a year. Mr. Gemmill said that as the total assets of the society, including the Tower and Cottage Homes, now stand at £9050, he hopes both governments will not stop at this, but will continue their efforts to establish neighborly relations and confidence between the two countries.

## Woollands QUALITY SALE Practical Coats and Skirts for Early Spring Wear



In three small Sizes and S. W., W., F. W.

"KNIGHTSBRIDGE"

Coat and Skirt for early Spring, suitable for Town or Country wear. In Navy, Black, Grey and Fawn all-wool Flannels

6 GNS. Also in Navy and Black Herringbone Suitings... 6 GNS.

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Perfectly tailored in this Double-breasted Coat and Skirt. Coat lined silk and skirt is cut with a pleat to allow ample freedom when walking.

In Navy, Black, Fawn and Grey Flannels..... 6 GNS.

In Men's Mixtures Suitings..... 6 1/2 GNS.

In Tweeds in Spring Colours..... 4 1/2 GNS.

Also in Navy and Black Fancy Hopsack.... 4 1/2 GNS.

"CARDIGAN"

Coat and Skirt for Sports wear in new lightweight Tweeds, in Brown and Blue mixtures.

In two small sizes and S. W., W. and F. W..... 79/6

"PEMBROKE"

Walking Skirt in Flannel and fancy Weave materials with treble inverted pleats.

Sizes: W. 26, 27, 28, 30

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42/-

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MANCHESTER: 95 Oldham Street;  
22/24 Oldham Street; 35 Market Street.

MAIDENHEAD: 7 Leamington Street.

NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market.

NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold Street.

NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Seville Street.

NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber Street.

OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshire Street.



# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## TORONTO WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Captures Basketball Title for Second Year in Succession

By THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—University of Toronto won the senior intercollegiate basketball championship of Canada for the second year in succession here on Saturday night, when they defeated University of Western Ontario, 74-66.

The first game of the schedule for the two teams, the victory gave

Toronto two wins in six games, while

it was the sixth loss for Western Ontario.

The result was never in doubt, although the teams kept close to the lead of the first half, and at half time there was only a three-point difference between the two teams, Toronto leading, 16 to 13.

The game was a poor exhibition, both teams showing little enthusiasm, and attacks and defenses kept the individual attackers well out. The winners were much better than the difference in the scores indicates. The Hauch brothers were the best for the losers, with Newman and Murray being the second stars. The players

TORONTO, WESTERN ONTARIO:

Mitchell, r.f. .... J. E. Hind

Baton, M. .... F. Young

Newman, c. .... P. F. Hauch

Wright, r.g. .... G. Hauch

Score—University of Toronto 23, Uni-

versity of Western Ontario 26. Goals

from field—Newman, 4; Mitchell, 2;

from foul—Hauch, 2; Wright, 2.

Toronto: G. Hauch, H. W. Turner

Rath, W. Ward, D. Murray

Murray, K. .... G. Hauch

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## Art News and Comment

### Chicago Society of Etchers

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

**T**HIS year's exhibition of the Chicago Society of Etchers is an unusually good show. There is a great variety of subject, interesting presentation of ideas, and accomplished technique in almost all the work shown. The amateurish scratchiness often seen in exhibitions of etchings is conspicuous by its absence, and there is little attempt to make an etching do what it shouldn't.

The majority of the prints are moderate in size, but, as last year, a number of very small etchings are shown, ranging in price from \$3 to \$5, which puts the purchase of a work of art within the range of people of limited means. One of the best of the small prints is that of the Church of St. Germain des Pres, by George T. Plowman. The largest prints in most cases are not so satisfactory as those of moderate size, as there is nothing in their idea which seems to demand a large presentation, and in consequence they lose in vigor.

There seems to be a distinct attempt to get away from the hackneyed type of thing. There are many figures, and these are well drawn. One of the best is called "Nymphs Bathing," by W. E. C. Morgan of Cornwall, which has all the quality of an Italian Renaissance engraving. It is done with a series of fine firm lines such as an engraver might draw, and everything about it is solid and well modeled. Similar, somewhat, in the virtuous of its technical handling, is an architectural theme by Frederick G. Hall, "Porte de Guillaume." Mr. Hall has used a number of small figures independently in the composition, and they are splendidly done. Only a few have the superb powers of draftsmanship of these two men.

Stanley Anderson, an English etcher, has a handsome plate of the Café des Papes, Avignon. The effect is of brilliant lights at night, in which the patrons at the sidewalk tables, and the waiter are sharply silhouetted. Martin Lewis shows a group of four fine night subjects, all containing lifelike figures, three in architectural surroundings. One got the first Logan prize of \$100 and bronze medal. It is called "East Side Night," and is on the top of a building, the whole composition being filled with architectural forms. Another, "Footbridge," Fifth Avenue, shows some girls tripping across a narrow wooden bridge over one of New York's numerous excavations under the glare of an arc light. It is full of life and movement, and brilliant in effect.

John Skeaping, a London man, shows two animal subjects, in each of which an antelope is feeding. The creatures are drawn in outline only, but it is a line of astonishing power and subtlety—indeed, these prints seem to be among the finest in the exhibition. There is no attempt at modeling, and the plates are wiped with a flat tone. It is refreshing to find that few of the exhibitors resort to tricks of printing to get their effects.

Chauncey Ryder shows two etchings of vigor. Charles H. Woodbury has two fine sea pieces, one, "Running In," a fisherman in a powerfully coming into a rocky inlet, and the other, a fine oil full-rigged ship, lying at anchor before the island of St. Thomas. The hills behind are presented by a wandering free line, which slides about its surfaces and leaves an effect of perfect solidity. Malcolm Osborne of London has a fine plate of Prof. A. J. Grant, a finer portrait than one often sees painted.

Margorie B. W. Fenning, also an English etcher, shows an amusing little print called "Discord," in which two tethered goats are earnestly knocking their heads together in a dignified and stately way. Elizabeth

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54 WEST 47TH STREET  
Self Service 5-7:30  
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Food Prices To Suit Your Purse

**C**anadian Pacific Building  
RESTAURANT  
43D ST. AND MADISON AVE.  
Good Food Prices Reasonable  
Breakfast—Lunch—Sodas  
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**C**ottage Tea Rooms  
LUNCHEONS, DINNERS (6:30-8:30)  
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33 Old Jewry, E. C.

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**E**lizabeth Luncheon & Tea Rooms  
Three Course Luncheon 1/6; Two Courses 1/2; Home-Made Rolls, Scones, Cakes, Jam, Chocolate Fudge, Waffles

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Specialty: Meringues and Fudge

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Excellent Lunch 1/6 & 2/-. Country Tea 1/3. Home-Cooked Soups & Jams. Fresh Vegetables & Fish. Everything fresh and clean.

**R**uth St., Sloane St., S. W. 3  
REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN

**T**HE MONITOR READER  
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Berlin, Germany.  
2. Nearly \$9 per cent.  
3. Argentina.  
4. Carl Schurz.

5. The construction of a floating airport 200 miles at sea.

**C**OUPTEATRE, LONDON  
MAURICE BROWN presents  
**JOURNEY'S END**  
by R. C. Sheriff

A GREAT WAR PLAY

"It strips it of its glamour; there is no death or glory here. It shows us the deadly all." —Harris Dean in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*.

**C**OURT THEATRE, LONDON  
Sloane Sq.  
The Rumour  
Nightly 8:30 Thurs. and Sat., 2:30  
"The greatest Anti-War Agent that has ever been created." —J. T. Green.

**D**RAPER COMEDY  
Theatre, W. 41st St. Tues. 8:30  
Mats., Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON  
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**E**xhibition of Pastels of Flowers  
by DOROTHY P. NEAVES  
thru March 9th

**E**xhibition of Water-colors  
by DANTE RICCI

March 4 to March 16th

**M**odern and English Etchings

**G**RACE HORNE'S GALLERIES

446 Stuart St. at Dartmouth, Boston, Mass.

Open from 9 to 6 except Sunday

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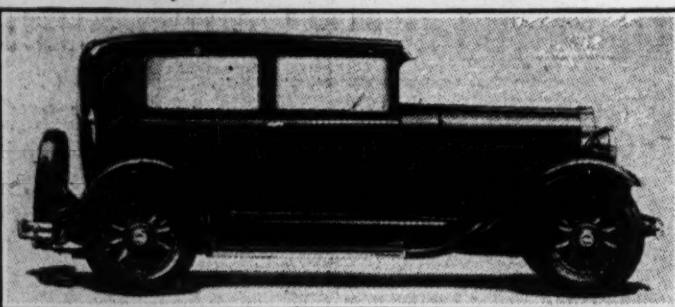
**G**RACE HORNE'S GALLERIES

446 Stuart St. at Dartmouth, Boston, Mass.

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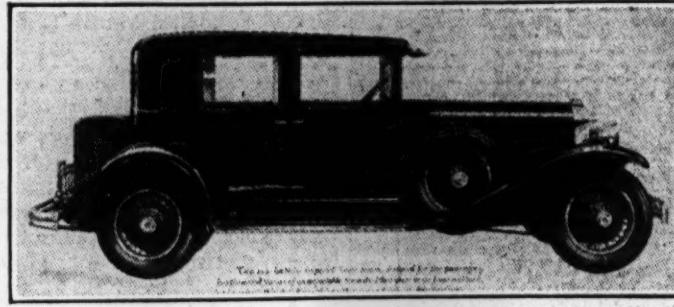
# Power and Speed Vie With Color and Line for First Place at Boston Motor Show

Easy to Get Into This Oldsmobile



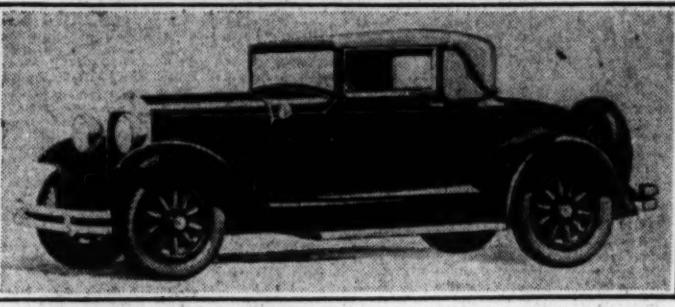
The Two-Door Sedan Is Built With a Special Eye to Comfort and Elegance.

The Chic La Salle for Town Use



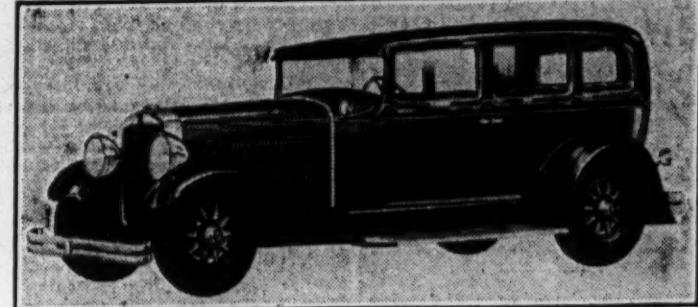
Imperial Sedan Not Only Is Smart, but Can Be Utilized on Long Trips Also.

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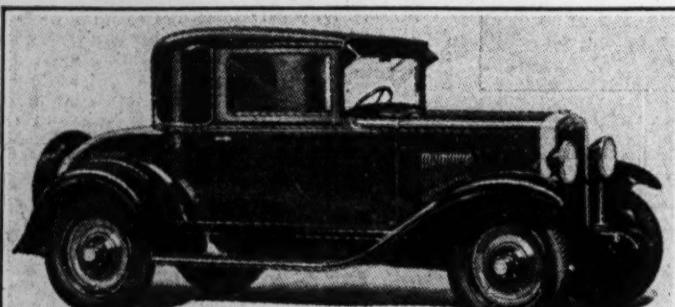
Convertible Coupe Is in a Variety of Colors and Has All Improvements.

Nash Strikes New Note



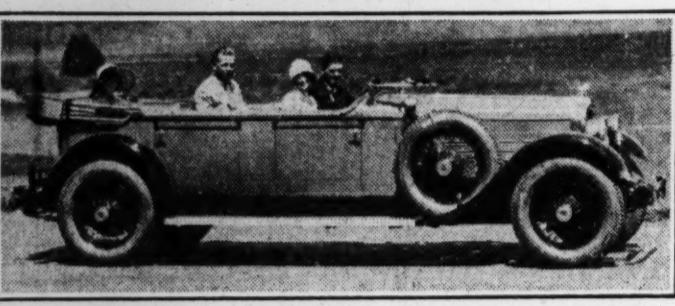
Four-Door Sedan Shows New Beauty in the Sweep of Its Coach Work.

What More Cozy Than This Chevrolet?



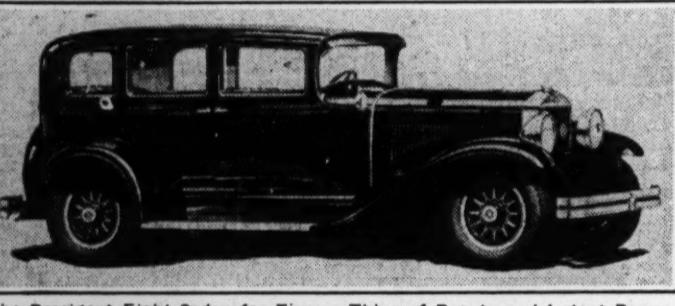
The Coupe Is a Handy Car, and Holds All the Beauty of the Larger Models.

Stutz Phaeton Meets Tradition



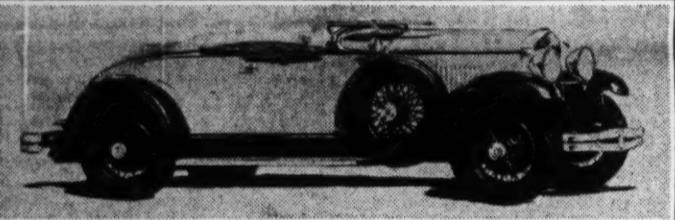
They Keep the Road, and Are Capable of About Any Speed One Can Desire.

Nobility of the Studebaker



The President Eight Sedan for Five; a Thing of Beauty and Latent Power.

A Hupmobile for a Thrill



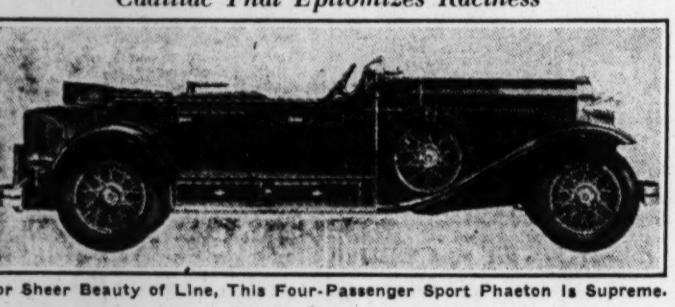
The Eight-Cylinder Roadster That Gives Free Play to One's Mood.

Stearns-Knight Connives Power



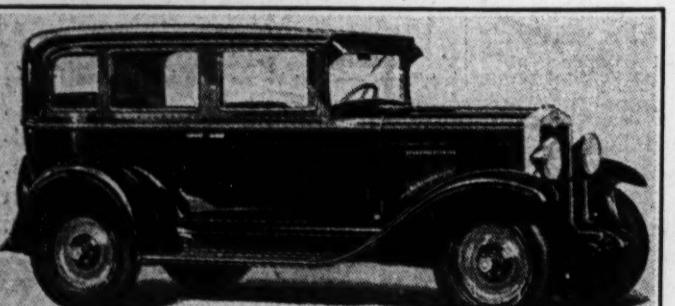
Eight-Cylindered Five-Passenger Coupe Is a Car of Sheer Worth.

Cadillac That Epitomizes Raciness



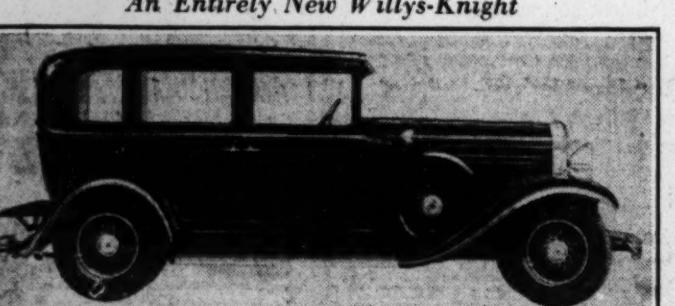
For Sheer Beauty of Line, This Four-Passenger Sport Phaeton Is Supreme.

Chevrolet Sets a New Pace



This Sedan in the New Chevrolet Line Is Typical of the Other Models.

An Entirely New Willys-Knight



Beauty and High Speed Distinguish New Models of Knight-Engined Line.

Needs Only Music and Laughter and Gay Dresses of Women



In the Main Hall at Mechanics Building, Boston, Aristocrats of the Road Reign Supreme

**T**HIS new models for 1929 are distinguished by greater power, together with beauty of bodies. While each car has its individual characteristics, even the lowest priced among them has an appearance of much greater length than ever before. This gives them a raciness and a general air of luxury from the tip of the radiator to the wheel rack on the rear.

As a general rule the bodies are slung much lower, which keeps the vehicle on the road better than the old-fashioned construction.

Airplane fenders give a sweep to the bodies

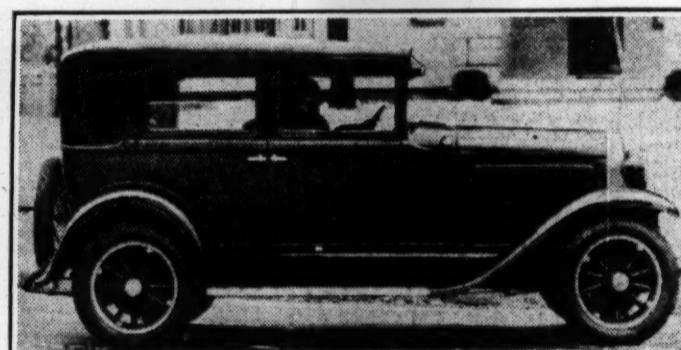
and narrow radiators keep the car well within the limited width so desired by automotive engineers. Colors this year blend delightfully and the dull blues and blacks relieved by bright tonings have passed out of the picture. Cheerful lacquer makes the speed effect even more pronounced.

Almost all the 1929 jobs have chromium plate on all exposed parts. On some cars the wheels are plated by this method and even the tire covers are lacquered to blend with the brightness of the metal trimmings. Interiors

have been studied carefully by color artists and here again the effect of large, roomy rear compartments is obtained by grading the colors from dark to light.

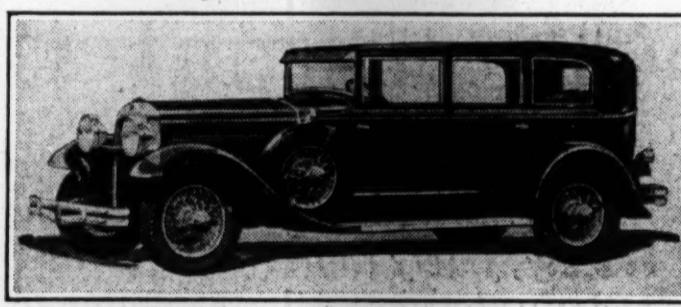
The upholstery is in line with the rest of the vehicle and adds the needed touch of luxury so much desired by women motorists. There is an air of exquisiteness about the interior appointments which makes a direct appeal to the most discriminating owners. Altogether the 1929 cars are a distinct credit to the color artists and automotive engineers who together planned the different models.

Whippet a "Doggy" Little Car



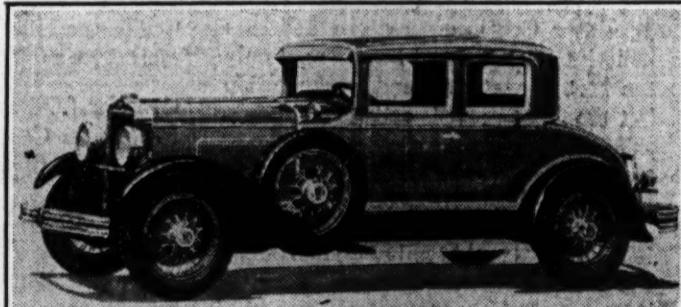
Longer and More Spacious Bodies Characterize the New Line.

A Hudson That Is Greater



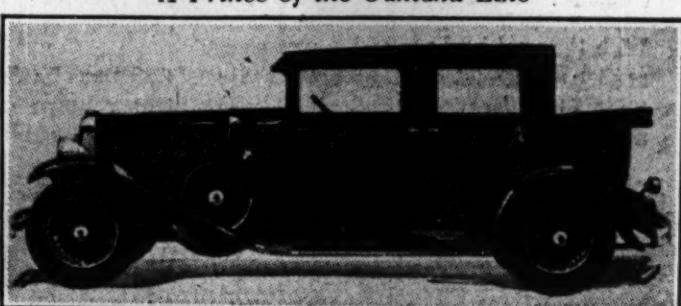
They Have Named This Beauty the Seven-Passenger Greater Hudson Sedan.

Comfort and Beauty in New Peerless



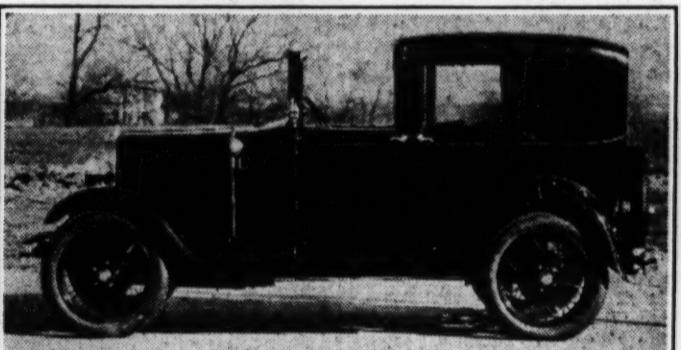
This Model, the 6-81, Shows Rare Strength of Design.

A Prince of the Oakland Line



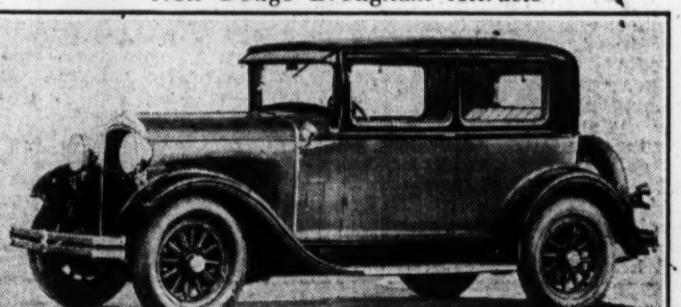
Convertible Landau Sedan Has a Feature in a Let-down Rear Quarter.

Feature of New Ford Model A Line



Town Car Has All Appearances of Fine Car in the "Continental" Manner.

New Dodge Brougham Attracts



Clear Vision and Solid Comfort Mark This Five-Passenger Car.

Rolls-Royce Achieves New Peak



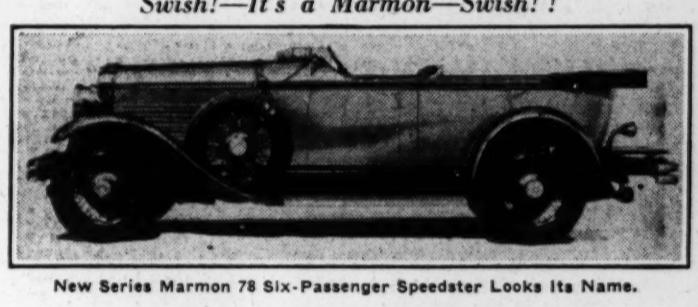
Salamanca Daville on Phantom Chassis, an Aristocrat of the Aristocrats.

One of the Custom Pierce-Arrows



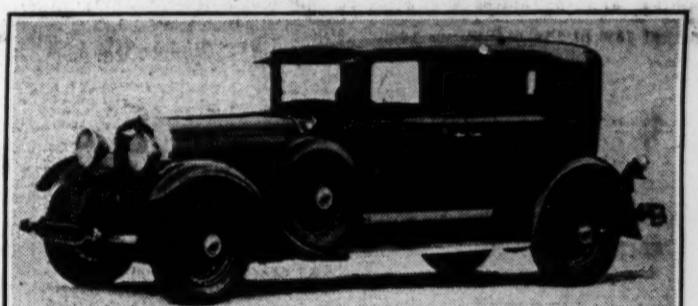
New Straight Eight Seven-Passenger Sedan on 143-Inch Chassis.

Swish!—It's a Marmon—Swish!



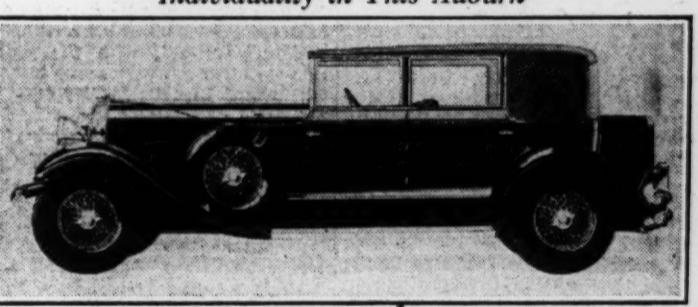
New Series Marmon 78 Six-Passenger Speedster Looks Its Name.

Smart, Owner-Driven Lincoln



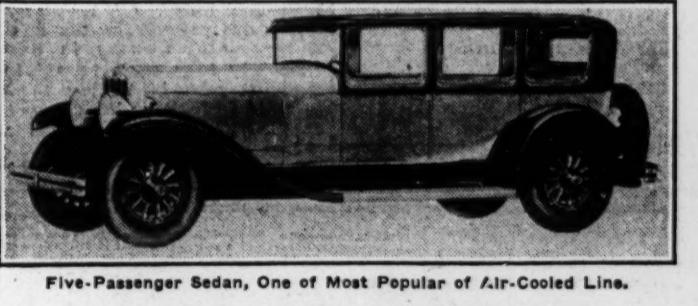
Two-Window Town Sedan Has a Coach Body Designed by Willoughby.

Individuality in This Auburn



New Series 8-90 Phaeton Sedan Has Top That Can Be Lowered.

New Franklin a Real Leader



Five-Passenger Sedan, One of Most Popular of Air-Cooled Line.

This Elcar Skims the Road



Model 96 Four-Passenger Coupe Hugs the Highway.

Reo Flying Cloud Almost Flies



The Master Sport Roadster, Distinctive in Appearance, Speed and Quality.

# Buyers Showing More Intelligent Knowledge About Fine Points of Motors

## WOMEN DISPLAY NEW KNOWLEDGE AT MOTOR SHOW

Want to See Engines First—Opening Day Sales at New Figure—Interest Keen

The opening day of the Boston Automobile Show was a distinct success. From one end of Mechanics Building to the other crowds of motorists and soon-to-be-motorists were interestedly examining the different models on display. Especially noticeable were the women who came to select exactly the car which best suited their tastes. The attendance was large.

Each year the visitors to the show have more knowledge regarding the mechanical points of each car. From actual practice on the road they know just what to look for in the 1929 models. The result is that, after noting the outstanding features of the vehicle, they make their choice while in Mechanics Building and do not wait weeks to decide about purchasing a new car.

More actual orders were booked on Saturday than on any opening day since the Boston Automobile Show started 27 years ago. Especially active were the booths where were shown the cars which sold under \$1000. The motorist for 1929 is buying value.

It was interesting to note the keenness with which the women examined the motors. They talked technically and wanted the cars which were powered with high-speed engines. Instead of looking at the upholstery first and the engine afterward as in other years, the motorists of the feminine persuasion had to be shown the engine in action and then, as afterward, looked inside the case.

Especially did the sport models appeal to them and the cars with the fabric tops caught their fancy because they were interested in the style of the vehicles. Road demonstrations were most conspicuous by their absence as the purr of the engines told them exactly whether they would satisfy their particular requirements.

The display of trucks and tractors along with fire apparatus in the basement caught the fancy of the visitors. Fire trucks were going to be a very big truck year judging from the sales recorded at the show. Tractors are slowly coming into the commercial picture in New England and keen interest was displayed by men who looked as though they made their living from the soil. Altogether this show is declared by leaders in the industry to be the most practical and successful one of the entire country.

## American Cars Show Influence of Alien Types

World Searched for Hints of Smartness Combined With Moderate Cost

British and Continental coachmakers have furnished the background for some very interesting models seen for the first time at different exhibitions in the United States. In Mechanics Building, Boston, the new cars embody the best ideas of automotive engineers and designers throughout the world. Airplane fenders, chromium plated wheels, split color designed bodies, aluminum and fancy metal and wooden bodies, distinctive radiators and dummy sections to make the cars appear longer than is actually the case, combine the best of American planning with European practice.

The desire of coachmakers in the United States is to combine speediness with a useful car layout. That this has been achieved is apparent at the Boston show. Long, graceful sweeping fenders make the vehicles seem longer than they actually measure, while accessories at all vantage points keep the thought of smartness constantly present. Wire wheels are employed on some models to give them the look of a custom job. Some of these extremely smart looking vehicles actually sell for less than \$1000.

Almost all the fast looking cars

have fender wells in which set either wire wheels on which are mounted full balloons or else disc wheels with deep gray or black tires to offset them. A car built recently for a Brazilian who wanted something very special shows clearly the European influence on American automobiles.

The "Job" is entirely inclosed in aluminum, even the rear wheels having solid fenders to carry through the effect. The body is somewhat squat in appearance in spite of the extreme length and shows the German influence very noticeably. Several years ago German coachmakers were building bodies which had many of the characteristics of this car, but were very much heavier. There is a touch of the Belgian design about the full sweeping lines, which have encased everything possible, even the wheels and steps being overcast. This automobile reminds one somewhat of the Farman brought out in England several seasons past, so that altogether American designers have taken a leaf from the book of European experience.

**Added Smartness Achieved**

Sport models for 1929 are very smart in appearance. One style has full aeroplane fenders, set much higher than is ordinarily the custom. The whole vehicle looks as though the body had been set into a pair of sleeves which fit very tightly together.

In the opposite style class is the young-looking car which has semi-fenders on front and rear while the body itself is set rakishly low. The height from the ground to the top of the body is less than six feet, while the car itself is actually longer in appearance than a limousine, yet has a comparatively short wheelbase. Spanish coachmakers have always been famous for the colorful designs they have turned out and this car takes the custom-made Spanish and Italian cars for a motif and combines it with the best in American automobile styling.

Take the new Ford cabriolet for instance, with the open driving seat and the inclosed rear compartment. Over in England this style of automobile has been quite the thing for some few years back as it combines economy of operation with smartness, yet the original price is very low. Many of the social leaders use this size car for afternoon functions as it uses very little parking space yet can take its place in any company with distinction.

### Hubs Gain Prominence

The wheels this year have many pleasing characteristics. Some are wire with the spokes set at different positions to get the effect of individuality. The hubs are very large on several models with the monogram of the maker set on the hub in bright colors. Where wooden wheels are employed sunburst effects are used on many cars to get away from the conventional straight spoke which has been in vogue since the beginning of the industry.

One car has a driving compartment which is strangely reminiscent of an English model brought out for Continental driving a few years ago. The hood is very long and narrow, the fenders simply covering the wheel sets. Wire wheels with narrow hubs set off the car effectively, and the radiator is the new double action style, with chromium plated rims. The body itself is set back with sloping windshield and very low roof, with a curved fabric back. Side windows are narrow with a curved rear line on the side and a straight front line on the other on the front side. No steps are used. The effect is smarter than is the usual case on a car of this class.

All through the Boston Show it can be clearly seen that American designers have searched the world for new ideals and by combining the best foreign coachmaking which has proven practical, with the best in this country, not very much has been overlooked to get quantity cars with a custom appearance.

### BETTER DESIGNS ON NEW CARS

Taken as a whole, the cars showing in Mechanics Building this year have very much more pleasing body lines, higher powered engines, control easier than ever before, acceleration more quickly and have an appeal which every woman motorist will recognize.

The line between the custom job and the standard bodies is growing fainter every day and the car in the class less than \$1000 is a very smart little job today. All the manufacturers are recognizing the fact that if they want to stay in business profitably they must appeal to the motorist who is willing to spend less than \$1000 for his car and will insist upon a good trade for the old car.

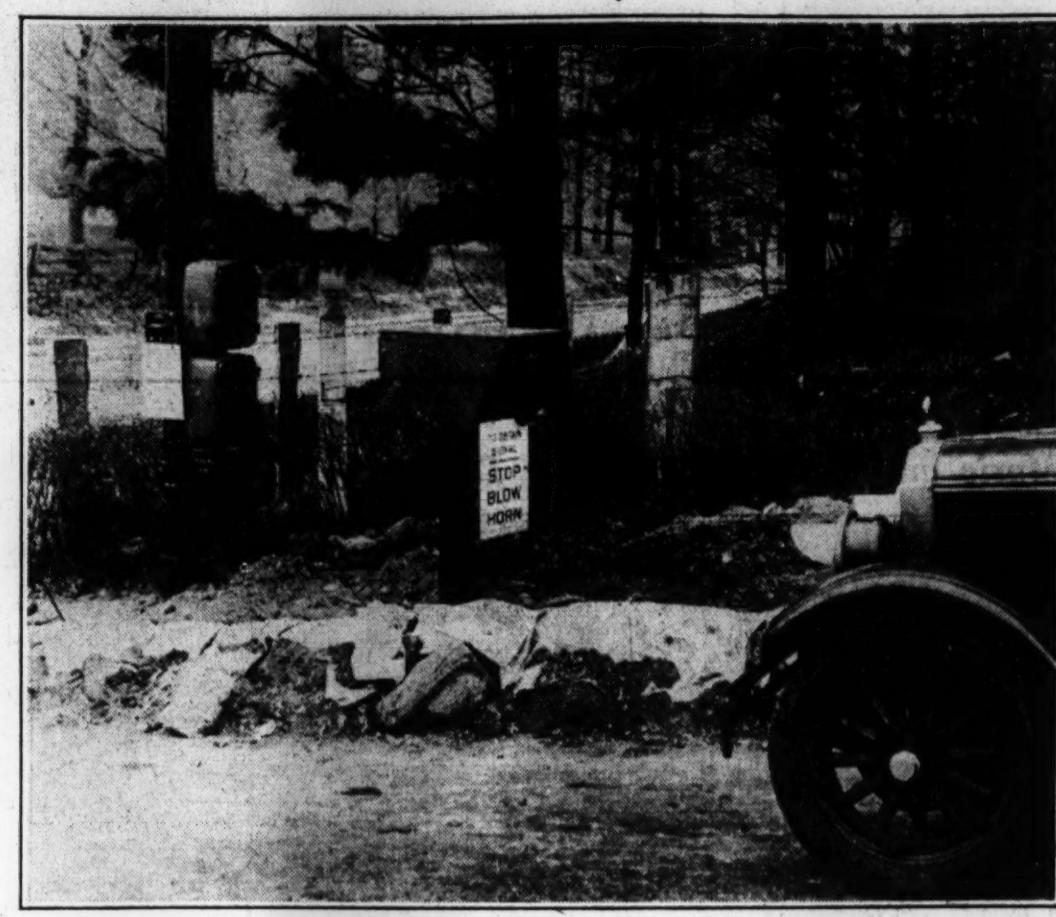
just made known its contract with the Reo Motor Car Company covering a period of two years for Speed Wagons to be used for Motovlene news reels and so-called "location" sound picture recording units.

The production of apparatus for the making of sound pictures is a large scale operation at the Western Electric Company's Hawthorne plant in Chicago, and special bodies to fit the Speed Wagon chassis are being built at the plant of the Highway Trailer Company, Stoughton, Wis.

The Western Electric program calls for the marketing of large numbers of these "studios on wheels," which, by reason of their ability to combine sound with sight in motion pictures, seem destined to supplant the silent news reel. Indeed, the popularity of the new type of entertainment seems likely to affect commercial and educational fields as well. It looks as though the high standards of great occasions will in future be recorded by means of these portable equipments, which will give a new thrill to future generations who not only can read about but hear and see the events of the past.

Richard H. Scott, president of the Reo Motor Car Company, sees in this announcement the beginning of a new and heretofore undreamed-of development.

## Where a Horn Toot Really Clears the Road



A New Signal System Tested at Baltimore Permits the Motorist on a Side Road to Set the Red Light Against Traffic on the Main Artery Long Enough to Cross. Sound Waves From the Horn Operate the Electric Signal.

## New Signal Gives Pedestrian Chance to Operate Lights

**Motors on Cross Street Also 'Get a Break'—Baltimore Tests Successful**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BALTIMORE, Md.—A novel traffic signal invented by a Baltimorean, controlled by the sound of an automobile horn or the touch of a push-button by pedestrians, has proven satisfactory after several days' trial here, according to police officials.

Installed at the intersection of a main traffic artery and a less traveled cross-road on the outskirts of the city, the purpose of the device is to avoid the delay occasioned by the usual periodic red-green signal when there is no cross traffic waiting.

The light remains green to through traffic on Charles Street Avenue until either a motorist or pedestrian approaches on Cold

Spring Lane. At the corner a sign over an instrument resembling a radio microphone directs the motorist to blow his horn, and the vibration of the horn changes the lights long enough to allow him to cross.

A pedestrian is directed to push a switch-button mounted on a post, which also changes the light long enough for crossing.

The device has been improved since a trial here last year, in which the "toot" meant traffic out of its right of way for any length of time, the lights make a complete cycle after each horn blast. Formerly continuous horn blasts kept the light green for a long line of cars.

Policemen inspectors who witnessed the signal's operation the first day declared that it proved its value during the first hour, when morning traffic on the avenue was at its heaviest. Hundreds of vehicles cleared the corner on the main thoroughfare without interruption, while occasional vehicles on pedestrian crossings on the side road experienced no delay and had 20 seconds in which to cross.

Only one or two horns had difficulty in registering, and Charles Adler Jr., the inventor, declared that this could be remedied immediately.

**Scope of Talking News Pictures Expanded by Fast Motor Trucks**

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just made known its contract with the Reo Motor Car Company covering a period of two years for Speed Wagons to be used for Motovlene news reels and so-called "location" sound picture recording units.

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"But quite obviously there will be no time for some salesman to sell that particular 'hook-up' to some enterprising advertiser. The cost will be borne by the beneficiary. The vehicle with apparatus, a studio on wheels, will be rushed to the scene and what it sees and hears will be broadcast to subscribers who will pay the producer a flat monthly charge, precisely as they now pay for their telephone service."

"It seems to me unmistakably clear that wired wireless is the answer, and that the larger telephone companies in each section of the country will offer the service, entirely unassisted by advertising, at a nominal price."

means that five per cent of all the passenger cars and commercial vehicles built for the entire world market are to find owners in these six states.

This explains why New England has long been regarded as one of the richest markets. Last year actual figures show that 214,660 passenger cars and commercial vehicles were sold in this territory. In 1927 the total was 181,163.

**Believe Sales to Continue Large**

There is no reason to believe, dealers say, that the percentage of gain from 1927 to 1928 will not be maintained this year in which case the total will reach or exceed 250,000 vehicles. Of the new machines sold in New England last year 110,962, more than half, were marketed in Massachusetts, while in 1927 the Massachusetts consumption was 88,183.

The six New England states were among the first to take up the automobile, and people in Boston and other northeastern parts of the country began driving horseless vehicles 30 years ago. Automobiles were adopted here early because the people had the money with which to buy them, and good roads upon which to use them.

From the earliest days of the industry there has been a steady growth and it is believed bound to continue, as the mileage of good highways increases every year and motor cars require more and more necessary for every individual. It is interesting to note that the sales of new vehicles in New England last year were greater than the entire production of the industry 18 years ago.

**New England Buys All Kinds**

This part of the United States is not only a large market for cars in actual numbers but in variety. In some parts of the country, where the population is homogeneous, the demand is almost entirely for cars of a definite price class. The people in some sections buy various makes, though, on the average, the individual investment is the same. But in New England there is, and always has been, demand for cars at a great range in price and in size.

Then there is a big field for the moderate-priced vehicle and a still larger one for the low-priced. In almost every town of any size in New England there are successful merchants offering practically the complete line of cars that is produced in this country.

Aside from the fact that the states in this group form a large market for motor vehicles, New England is exceedingly important to the industry as it is one of the most popular tourist centers in the United States. Its notable scenery, fine roads, excellent hotels and other attractions annually draw thousands and thousands of people in their motorcars from all over the country.

In the use of commercial vehicles New England states are among the leaders. Compactly arranged the six states offer unusual opportunities for bus lines and for the employment successfully of all types of delivery vehicles and trucks and their use is growing steadily. Next year should be exceedingly profitable to the dealers in commercial vehicles as it certainly will be to those who handle all sorts of passenger cars.

**MOTOR DEALERS MAKE BIG SALES IN NEW ENGLAND**

**Not Only in Number, but in Variety, Is Section Said to Be Best Market**

**What was true twenty-five years ago is even more true today—no car in the world is so closely, finely manufactured as Cadillac—and exactly the same thing applies to the Cadillac-built LaSalle.**

**IT IS** actually a fact that the Cadillac Motor Car Company can and does build into Cadillac and La Salle not only the best in materials and workmanship but the finest possible artistic and scientific achievement in motor car design, engineering and manufacture.

This is not only logical and reasonable but in a very real and literal sense inevitable. For back of traditionally superior Cadillac craftsmanship stand the colossal resources of General Motors deliberately planned to achieve a purchasing power that permits value-giving in excess of any other standard.

With the wealth of surpassing new engineering and manufacturing refinements in today's Cadillacs and La Salles it becomes more obvious than ever before that, if you

want the kind of luxurious motoring that Cadillac and La Salle provide, you simply must drive a Cadillac or La Salle.

Consider, for example, the exclusive safety features in Cadillac and La Salle. No other cars in the world possess them:

The Cadillac-La Salle Syncro-Mesh Silent-Shift Transmission. A vital essential in time of emergency, this transmission permits lightning-like shifting of gears with a finger-touch, at any speed, without pausing in neutral. It is quiet, simple, positive and effortless in operation and removes even the faintest suggestion of clashing gears.

Cadillac-La Salle Duplex-Mechanical System of Four-Wheel Brakes. Though these brakes are amazingly power-

## Artistry of Motor Coachmakers Displayed at Copley-Plaza Salon

**Oval Windows, Sweeping Fenders, V-Shaped Windshields and Door Knobs Included in Designs of Exclusive Types—Wide Latitude in Colors**

tremendously "high waisted" and their black is set against full colors.

Brewster, Brunn, Castagna, Dernham, Dietrich, Fisher, Fleetwood, Holbrook, Judkins, LeBaron, Locke, Murphy, Rollston, Weymann and Willoughby are the coachmakers whose bodies are shown on various cars in the Copley-Plaza ballroom. They could not be bought as cheaply as their emblems are to the exclusion almost of the manufacturers. However, the Salon is exceptionally interesting and any motorist who wishes to keep up with the very latest in automobile design will spend a very pleasant hour or two inspecting the models on display.

## Japan Lays Plans to Build Modern Highway System

**National Program for Good Roads Marks Progress of Motor Trade in Orient**

Adoption of a national road program by the Japanese Government is one of the many signs of progress in motor transport observed by Walter Schmidt, representative of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, who has returned to New York from a year's trip in the Far East. This highway program will be based on bond issues, with the maintenance charges cared for by the motor vehicle tax.

Record sales of cars in New Zealand, the adoption of a uniform motor code in the Dutch East Indies, and growth in the motorbus business in most Far East countries, are among the new trends which Mr. Schmidt noted.

Mr. Schmidt's tour, which is undertaken in that territory, was undertaken at the request of automotive groups abroad seeking data on the methods which have been used to develop motor transport in the United States. He appeared before Government officials and motor club of most of the large cities in Japan, Manchuria, China, Philippines, Malaya, Java, Australia, and New Zealand. His lectures embraced the latest information on road building, taxation, regulation, finance, accident prevention, and traffic control.

In Japan, the motor vehicle, tire and accessory dealers have united to form a National League Motor Organization. Tokyo is a leader of the world in its highway policies, Mr. Schmidt pointed out, as it is building 20,000 miles of roads radiating out from the city in various directions, not hesitating to tear down whole blocks of buildings to do so.



## There Are Literally No Cars In The World That Can Equal Cadillac-LaSalle

**ful and positive in action, slight effort is required to operate them. Just a touch of the toe on the brake pedal and they respond instantaneously.**

**Cadillac-La Salle Security-Plate Glass**, with which Cadillac-La Salle windows, doors and windshields are equipped, remains intact in the event of collision or if struck by stones flung up from the wheels of passing cars.

These are but three of a host of exclusive ultra-modern manufacturing refinements incorporated in Cadillac-La Salle. Experience these new features for yourself. Drive the new Cadillac or La Salle. Then see if you can find their equal elsewhere.

**In addition to twenty-three refreshingly beautiful Fisher Bodies for the new Cadillac and the new La Salle there are fifteen exclusive and exquisite custom-built models, Fleetwood designed and Fleetwood built.**

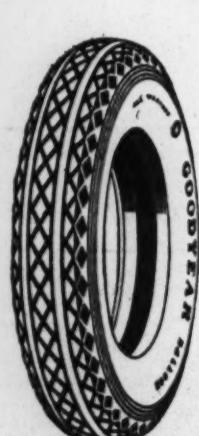
**La Salle is priced from \$2295 to \$2875; Cadillac \$3295 to \$3955; Fleetwood up to \$7000—all prices f. o. b. Detroit. Cadillac-La Salle dealers welcome business on the General Motors Deferred Payment Plan. Enjoy the car now and pay out of income.**

**CADILLAC-LASALLE**

**CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY**

**Division of General Motors Corporation**

**TIRES  
TRY  
TRAVERS**



## Try the Best

You have tried various makes of tires—maybe they have given you satisfaction—maybe they have not.

We would like to prove to you why one tire is better than another.

## Women Dictate Motor Styles, Models at Boston Show Indicate

**Emphasis on Beautiful Upholstery, Bright Lacquered Bodies, and Simple Mechanism Traced to Mother's Influence**

Automotive engineers and coach makers have designed the 1929 automobiles to make a direct appeal to women buyers. It is very noticeable in Mechanics Building that in all events exhibit there are top cars, sport touring cars, phaetons, cabriolets and in the background sedans and limousines. Snap speed, precision, style, color and a co-ordinated sense of beauty are built right into the cars and women who drive their own motor vehicles are attracted very quickly.

Women like to shop around and it is especially noticeable at the Boston Automobile Show that each morning groups of women can be seen closely inspecting each model which takes their fancy. Having sat behind the wheel, they are very careful to know that every control is convenient and that a minimum of reaching is required.

A few years ago automobile manufacturers began to realize that women were fast becoming the predominating factors in selling their motor vehicles. With this thought constantly before them, they have built the cars each year with beauty in mind rather than set style. Even the stately limousine is modeled this year with much more snap than in other seasons.

### Sport Car Appeals

Because women are going in for all kinds of sports the automobile which has a sporty look about it especially gains their favor. Every manufacturer in this country is making a sport touring car which seems to be the last word in design. From the wire wheels right through to the engine refinements, designers have made the cars almost automatic in movement. All the driver has to do in some cars is to start, stop and steer. This takes care of itself.

More and more automotive engineers realize that women cannot climb under a car to find out what ails the machine. Self-acting oil and gas feeders, air purifiers, fuel rectifiers, automatic four-wheel brakes, oil and gas gauges, speedometers figured down to a hairline for traffic, finger-tip control of horns and lights, extra wide seats for an added guest, more accurate springs and snubbers, exposed parts which will not tarnish under any conditions, narrow radiator shells, exquisite upholstery, bright lacquered bodies, wheels to suit individual tastes are a few of the improvements made within the last few years which make motoring a decided pleasure for any woman driver. Some of the cars at the Boston show show control with the precision of a Swiss watch.

It is good business for her to own a car with so many models under the \$1000 mark which can be bought under \$500 and in some cases under \$500. It is a good investment for any woman in business to drive back and forth to work.

### Used by Whole Family

Mother comes down in the morning, and after preparing the breakfast or supervising its preparation, acts as family chauffeur for the young folks who have to go to school a mile or so up the road, takes father and the oldest boy down to the train, stops at the local provision dealers and orders the food for the day, and then goes visiting a few of her friends in the neighborhood.

In the afternoon, the car takes her either to a bridge party, a luncheon, the theater, or with some of her friends for a ride through the country or into the city. Evening finds the car requisitioned by some member of the family, and Mother often acts as the chauffeur on these occasions. Naturally she wants a car which will compare favorably with other motorists in the community. The engine must be in perfect condition at all hours of the day and night. The body work must suit her ideas of what a stylish carriage should look like. And the upholstery must be in perfect taste.

### Requirements Vary

The oldest daughter wants a sport model which she can drive to the country club. She must have it painted in the brightest possible colors so that the folks along the way will remark about the new car. The oldest boy wants a low, rakish car which has immense speed written all over it. The younger folks want a big, comfortable car into which they can pile the whole neighborhood if necessary. They want a car which cannot be spoiled when they rough it a little.

Father wants a car which will take him places and leans toward a quiet-looking sedan with a high-powered engine in which he can tour comfortably and economically. As for Mother, her problem is to control the buying of a car for family use which will suit the tastes of every individual in the home. So she selects a sport touring sedan with a hidden compartment in back under the trunk rack where can be seated or piled two or three people for a short run to the beach or country.

The engine is capable of making 75 miles an hour if the occasion demands. The body lines of the car are extremely speedy and make the car look longer than is actually the case. On the radiator cap is an emblem which appeals to the younger members of the family. Under the seat in the rear compartment, approached through a door in the side of the body, is a trick compartment where golf clubs, tennis rackets and other sport paraphernalia can be stored easily.

### No One Slighted

The car looks like a victoria. The body coloring is taupe with a light red and deep black background. All the exposed parts are chromium plated. The upholstery is tape, with red and black. In the front, no one is slighted, nor does taste predominate, and Mother feels that her car is a beauty and can take its place everywhere, without apology. The women of today are independent in both their business and pleasure, and this reaction is shown in the motorcars which are on exhibition in Mechanics Building this week. Bright colors were first used on automobiles in 1924. Manufacturers thought they would appeal to women. But the thought had to come usual.

# The GREATER HUDDSON



*and the greatest production schedule*

## *in Hudson History has had to be Twice Increased*

*Since their introduction country-wide demand for the Greater Hudson has made it necessary to twice increase the largest production schedule ever set under way in Hudson history*

Among 64 advanced features are: Large, fine, roomy and luxurious bodies—92 Developed horsepower—Above 80 miles an hour—70 miles an hour all day—Greater Economy—New design double action 4-wheel brakes unaffected by weather—4 hydraulic two-way shock absorbers—Non-shattering windshield—Easier riding, steering and control—a superb car with every appeal to pride—there are fourteen body types and two chassis lengths to choose from.

As co-authors of the Greater Hudson, 1,000,000 Super-Six owners who helped shape its development, lead all motordom in enthusiastic acceptance and applause.

To the hundreds of thousands whose tribute has been to Super-Six performance are now added hundreds of thousands who prize beauty equally with performance, quality and value.

**\$1095 AND UP AT FACTORY**

Standard Equipment includes: 4 hydraulic two-way shock absorbers—electric gas and oil gauge—radiator shutters—saddle lamps—windshield wiper—rear view mirror—electrolock—controls on steering wheel—all bright parts chromium-plated

### OPEN EVENINGS

## THE HENLEY-KIMBALL CO.

AND THESE METROPOLITAN DEALERS

JOHNSON AUTOMOBILE CORP., 916 Commonwealth Avenue

Branches  
Portland Bangor  
Worcester

Retail and Wholesale  
652 Beacon Street  
Boston

GILCHRIST COMPANY, Washington at Winter

ALLSTON: Hudson-Essex Co., 122 Brighton Ave.  
ARLINGTON: Wilmer G. Tenney, 793 Massachusetts Ave.  
BROOKLINE: Hudson-Essex Co., 91 Washington St.  
CAMBRIDGE: D. Ray Edgar, 1077 Massachusetts Ave.  
CAMBRIDGE: Henley-Kimball Co., 157 Vassar St.  
CAMBRIDGE NORTH: Brown & Rose, 1963 Massachusetts Ave.  
CHARLESTOWN: Sullivan Square Motor Sales, 644 Main St.  
CHELSEA: Broadway Garage, Inc., 15 Fourth St.

DEDHAM: Dedham Motor Mart, Inc., 17 Eastern Ave.  
DORCHESTER: James T. Beckwith Co., Inc., Edward Everett Sq.  
EAST MILTON: E. E. Wadsworth, Inc., 424 Adams St.  
EVERETT: Dean Motor Car Co., 87 Broadway  
FRAMINGHAM: Hudson-Essex Co., 220 Howard St.  
FRANKLIN: Supple & Polsey, Summer St.  
HYDE PARK: Thomas J. Halpin, 12 Central Ave.  
JAMAICA PLAIN: Coolidge Hudson-Essex Co., 579 Centre St.  
LEXINGTON: Thayer Hudson-Essex Co., 480 Mass. Ave.  
MALDEN: Wright Hudson-Essex Co., 284 Pleasant St.

MATTAPAN: Hudson-Essex Co., 1360 Blue Hill Ave.  
MEDFORD: Hudson-Essex Co., 4 Mystic Ave.  
MEDFORD: Hudson-Essex Co., 645 Broadway  
MELROSE: K. W. Fellows & Co., 29 Upham St.  
NEWTON: Frank W. Lane, 399 Washington St.  
NORWOOD: Robert W. Baker, Town Square  
QUINCY: Sylvester & Carson, 84 Washington St.  
REVERE: The Luna Park Garage, 368 Ocean Ave.  
ROXBURY: Hudson-Essex Co., 491 Blue Hill Ave.  
SOMERVILLE: Winter Hill Hudson-Essex Co., 339 Broadway  
STONEHAM: Pompeo Sales & Service

WAKEFIELD: Wakefield Motor Sales & Service, Main St.  
WALTHAM: William MacKelvey, Inc., 173-175 High St.  
WATERTOWN: Clafin Hudson-Essex Co., 32 N. Beacon St.  
WAVERLEY: Harris & Roach, Waverley Sq.  
WELLESLEY: Wellesley Motors, Inc., Colonial Building  
WEST ROXBURY: Bellevue Motors, 1716 Centre St.  
WINCHESTER: The Dean Motor Car Co., 605 Main St.  
WINTHROP: Hudson-Essex Co., Winthrop Centre  
WOBBURN: McGilvray Bros., 263 Main St.

# Music and Gay Decorations Play an Active Part in Success of Motor Show

## Buyers and Sellers Alike Revel in Motor Treat at Boston Show

**Color Combinations, Riding Comfort and Ease of Driving, and Beauty of Finish of Cars Make Exhibition Best Ever Held**

The largest and most comprehensive collection of motor vehicles ever seen in New England is on display at Mechanics Building all this week. The Motor Show this year is not only a number of cars set in a wonderful background, but also is a big selling space where buyers can come from all over the East to compare lines, engines and prices. The Boston show is always the biggest selling show of the year, and this year promises to break all records. Orders taken already will keep the dealers busy for some time to come.

A strange thing that visitors who make it a point to attend this exhibition every year will notice, is that the attendance is made up of few disinterested people. As nearly every family in New England owns some kind of a motor vehicle, each one attending Mechanics Building during the week will either place an order for a new car or else carry away an impression of the vehicle which appeals the most for future consideration.

For 1929 the automobile manufacturers have gone the absolute limit in placing on the market models which not only make an appeal but also prove mechanically correct when closely examined. Good speaking parts have remained at about the same level as in 1928. The decided trend, if any, is downward, as many of the higher priced cars have baby models on the market this year.

The new models for 1929 have more power, more speed, more acceleration, ride better, steer easier, stop more quickly, and are built to last longer than any cars ever put on the market. In all price classes the amount of car for the money is amazing. In no other industry is the value of the dollar so high, because of the aggressive and continued improvement in production and sales methods.

### New Power Units

One of the most interesting features this year is the adoption of four-speed transmissions with silent internal-gear transmission. The mechanical improvement is found on several of the new cars. The transmission is used exactly like the conventional three-speed transmission in that the gear lever positions for fourth, third, second and reverse correspond to third, second, first and reverse on the three-speed transmission.

Low gear on the four-speed transmission is an emergency gear only and is placed outside the conventional gear quadrant. The new four-speed transmissions are virtually as silent on third as on fourth or direct, and therefore the transmission from a practical standpoint really provides two gears.

Shatter-proof glass has been generally adopted by many of the new cars. This is a practical and economical method of adopting useful additions to the plan of vehicular construction. Many of the cars in Mechanics Building use this glass for windshields and it is noticeable throughout the whole range of some of the higher-priced models.

There is a decided increase in the number of cars at the show with automatic chassis lubricating systems. The oil can has been classed as useless by automotive engineers, as the new system needs no assistance to keep the car running smoothly.

### Individual Features Noted

There are many individual features which come to the notice of the visitors. There is the Stutz, for instance, with a vacuum-operated brake and a "no-backing" mechanism, which prevents the car rolling backward when headed forward on a grade. The Packard has a front spring shacking system which eliminates road shock, jolt and other steering troubles. A similar device on the Hispano-Suiza, Hudson and Buick have devices which show the driver how much oil is in the crank-case. This operates automatically without having the driver leave his seat.

Auburn has three new models this year at the show, the 6-80, 8-90 and 120. The 6-80 is a full-sized six with a wheelbase of 120 inches, listing at \$95. It has the conventional Auburn body lines, including the Brewster type windshield. Equipment is complete including hydraulic brakes. The six body types range in price from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The moderately priced eight is for \$950. Also new body models, including a smart phaeton sedan, are listed at \$1,650. The Auburn 120 is a 125-horsepower eight on a 130-inch wheelbase and sells from \$1750 to \$2000.

The silver anniversary Buick comes in three wheelbases, 116, 121 and 129 inches. This car is powered with two different engines, the smaller of which develops 74 horse power and the larger one 90.5 horsepower. The Buicks at the show are distinguished by the wide sweep of the fenders, the graceful panel lines and the general blending of beauty with usefulness.

### New Silent Transmission

The Cadillac-La Salle line for 1929 features security nonbreakable plate glass on all models, a new braking system which allows the brakes to operate easily and swiftly, and the synchromesh transmission which allows a silent shift whether second or high speed gears are employed. The new transmission is essentially a three-speed type, rendering practically all the burden of shifting gears, inasmuch as no skill is required in shifting to second or high, or even to a trifle shaky at low when not in motion.

The Chevrolet six which replaces the four of last year is easily noticed because of the body lines which carry beauty into the utility class. The prices are much the same as in 1928 and the whole job has few changes except for the power unit. This will tend to steady the four-passenger coach which was inclined to be a trifle shaky last year.

The Chrysler line of models is ex-

ceptionally used like the usual three-speed transmission, since low gear is rarely required. Wheelbases range from 112 inches to 137 inches with increased power in proportion to the chassis lines.

Prices for the Hudson-Essex line range from \$695 for the Essex coach \$2,000 for the Hudson. The horsepower of the Hudson has been increased from 80 to 92, while the power of the Essex has been raised 25 per cent to 55 horsepower. The whole range of models has been built more luxuriously from the radiator to the trunk rack, with a corresponding increase in comfort and power.

The body lines are somewhat similar to those of last year, but minor refinements have added that undefinable something which has brought these cars into the luxury class without adding anything to the cylinder to remove carbon.

This means remarkable power unit efficiency, as a clean cylinder will eliminate that lame motion which characterizes clogging at any point along the line from intake to exhaust. The baby of the Chrysler line is the DeSoto, which sells for under \$900 and has all the characteristics of its big brother with lightness and added feature.

### One-Piece Steel Bodies

The new Dodge Brothers Six comes in many interesting styles, namely, the five-passenger phaeton, roadster with rumble seat, five-passenger sedan, five-passenger brougham, four-passenger victoria, two-passenger business coupe and two-passenger coupe with rumble seat. The monoprice steel body construction is a feature of these models.

The Durant line for 1929 includes four chassis models, one of which is called the Four 40, and three sixes. There is no change in the engine of the Four 40, but the design of the body has been styled somewhat differently, speedy lines being introduced to keep in vogue. The feature of the Durant 6-66 and 6-70 is a transmission with four forward speeds, having an internal, silent third giving two high speeds.

The Elcar line has three models, one six and two eights. The six is powered to 61 horsepower, the model 55 generates 80 horsepower and the model 120 has a 115-horsepower engine. The ruggedness of this car appeals to many motorists who want plenty of power and stylish lines without any attempt at too much smartness.

### Marmon Has Offering

Marmon is featuring a new young model known as the 130, 135 and 137, all with 58-inch tread, and with wheelbases of 120, 125 and 132 inches, respectively. A four-speed transmission with silent internal gears is used on the two larger models. Prices range from \$2,160 to \$2,970. There is no change in the power unit, both engines being air cooled as standard.

### Color Combinations

Gardner has an especially attractive line this year, using the two-tone color designing on the bodies, which keep away from conventional designs. The entire line includes three series of eight-in-line-engined cars, supplied in three wheelbase lengths, 16 body styles and more than 50 optional combinations. Every model is chromium plated throughout wherever necessary. This car makes an appeal to those automobile who insist upon a smart car with doggy characteristics.

The fleet of the Graham-Paige cars for 1929, with two eights and three sixes, is the first four-speed transmission with silent internal-gear third. For all practical purposes these cars really have two high gears, namely direct drive and third speed, the latter being practically as quiet as high. The trans-

mission is of the Graham-Paige type and is designed with the same features as the 1928 model. The Graham-Paige cars are body fashioned by Fisher and the result is

ever since 1920 automotive engineers have been experimenting with Diesel engines with the intention of adapting them for general use in the industry. Both in America and Europe this type of engine has been recognized as the most efficient that can be devised from a standpoint of economical operation and power. The one great drawback has been the weight, in order to stand the strain of the intense heat generated in the combustion chamber, only the strongest and heaviest metals could be used throughout the power plant.

During the past few years more progress has been made than at any time in the history of the industry in developing metal alloys which have lightness and strength combined. Aluminum die castings have responded readily to strengthening alloys so that the tendency to brittleness has been overcome to a measurable degree. This means that a Diesel engine can be used in Diesels in the near future.

### Six-Cylinder Diesel

French automotive engineers have been active in the truck field and each year has seen them approach nearer to the ideal Diesel engine. One of the features of the 1929 truck models now in production in France is the appearance of the Sauret six-cylinder Diesel. This is so designed that the main elements can be used equally well for a gasoline engine. The necessary rigidity for the Diesel cycle has been secured by casting the cylinders and the crankcase in one piece and by mounting the seven-bearing crankshaft on roller bearings in a crankcase tunnel.

The valves are vertical in the head and are operated by pushrods and rockers, the timing being exactly the same as the engine. It is used a gasoline or heavy oil motor. The cylinder head for this Diesel is quite special and gives a volumetric ratio of 15.5 to 1, or a theoretical compression of 35 atmospheres. The maximum compression at combustion according to whether injection is retarded or advanced, is from 470 to 620 pounds per square inch, which gives a temperature at the end of compression of about 930 degrees Fahrenheit. This is quite sufficient to effect auto ignition of the gas oil.

mission is ordinarily used like the

"All Right," Says Wheezer, "Step on It. Let's Go"



The Gang Appears to Be Ready, but Is It Going to Be a Race or is the Soap-box Six Just Part of the Atmosphere to Set Off the Convertible Landau? Perhaps Farina Could Tell. She Looks as If She Knew Something About It and It Doesn't Appear to Be Causing Her Much Concern, Whatever It Is.

very much out of the ordinary. New engines develop 63 horsepower and respond quickly from the driving seat. Their smooth action keeps this good-looking car in the spotlight at the show, and many favorable comments have been passed on the appearance of the vehicle from radiator to trunk rack. The semi-sport phaeton for three people with added accommodations for two more if need is

### Pierce Range Extended

In the Peerless exhibit may be seen two new models for 1929, one a low-priced six and the other a large straight eight. The new six has horizontal louvers in the hood and parking lamps mounted on the fenders. The seven-passenger straight eight sedan has a wheelbase of 138 inches, while that of the other models is 130 inches.

A straight eight Pierce-Arrow development 125 horsepower and offered in two wheelbases, 133 and 143 inches, replaces both sizes previously manufactured. Due to its improved design, it is greatly increased in passenger facilities, the new car runs in price from \$2,775 to \$3,200. The new car is unquestionably a finer job throughout than any of the old ones and is attracting much interest at the show.

An additional Reo Flying Cloud is presented at Mechanics Building for the first time in New England. The new car is called the Mate and is a companion to the Master. A new thought in body design is seen in the wave line molding which sweeps down over the side of the hood along the base of the body and up again over the rear fenders, thus producing the effect of a long, low-hung vehicle gracefully swung between the front and rear wheels after the fashion of the old-time stouchouch.

Stearns-Knight is showing two lines, a six, a six, with a price range of \$2,195 to \$2,645, and an eight, with prices running up from \$3,500. The eight-cylinder models are shown with custom bodies built to suit the fancy of the purchaser.

### Studebaker Lowers Price

Studebaker has three eights and two sixes, including a new Commander six at a lower price than the 1928 model; a Commander eight and a President eight in two series with longer wheelbases.

The Oldsmobile has seven body styles for 1929, each one of which is offered as a standard, special and de luxe model, thus making 21 models in the line. The special models have two sets of fitted wheels set in fender wells on the front fenders, while the de luxe models have adjustable driving seats and are upholstered and body finished in any style and colors desired by the customer.

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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Little March Wind

By REBA M. STEVENS

**T**HE little old lady who lived around the corner the third house down on Weather Street was greatly disturbed. Someone had been telling tales, and bad ones at that, about her favorite child. Not that she really had any favorite, nor that she actually met someone Little March Wind had a special tuck-away corner for her heart.

South Wind was a dear child—warm-hearted and gentle, with a voice so soft and sweet that everyone loved her. North Wind, though a strange, cold-mannered fellow, who did not easily make friends, was yet as straightforward a youngster as one could wish. East Wind and West Wind were as charming and obedient children as one could meet with in a day's journey. But Little March Wind had a way all his own. He it was who with his mischievous teasing and roguish pranks, made his mother wish she had nothing to do but go scampering joyously away over the hills with him all the day long.

### His Holiday Month

This was his holiday time—for one whole month he was to be free to go romping about and do just as he wished by day and by night. But here it was scarcely started and some ill-natured folk were bringing in complaints that he was annoying them. He was too wild, too rough, they said, and noisy to noisy.

So, like a sensible mother, the old lady who lived around the corner three doors down on Weather Street, said to herself, "I will look into this matter. I will go myself and see if this son of mine is making a nuisance of himself."

And go she did. Very early the next morning when North Wind had gone off on a journey up the river, and East Wind and West Wind were sleeping snugly in their beds, she locked the door behind her and set out after Little March Wind who was already far down the street with no thought that his mother was following behind.

He was chasing a big piece of newspaper, whirling it about this way and that, rolling it over and over through doorways and across streets in the wildest excitement. Finally it came to a sudden stop, flapping up against the side of a garden wall, and Little March Wind turned abruptly about, instantly forgetting the paper, and set himself industriously to sweeping the dry leaves out of a gutter near by. The minute he had a sizable pile he sent them whirling like a top down the street, around and around in spinning circles, while he ran after them, happy as a king. But just as suddenly as he had started he let go and ran across a wide yard up onto a doorstep. He banged a shutter and rattled a door and then with a gusty effort he flopped the porch rug over and tossed it half-way down the steps.

"Dear me!" said his mother to herself. "She is going to be naughty after all!" She really knew, deep in her heart, that he wasn't, but just the same she was glad he had scampered away before the lady who owned the rug opened the door. There was a bit of a frown on her face though otherwise she seemed to be a very comfortable sort of person. It might be possible, too, that her early morning curl papers and the dignified neighbor who was passing by seemed to do with the wind.

"Good-morning! Good-morning! Somebody trying to steal your porch rug?" laughed the neighbor, his eyes so full of fun they never even saw the curl papers.

"Yes, it's that little rascal, March Wind," she answered with a brightening face as she put the rug back into its place. "I'm glad after all that he did—it otherwise I might not have come out to see this fine morning. It is glorious, isn't it?" And when the neighbor had gone quiet to the end of the street she still stood in her doorway, enjoying the fresh beauty of the day.

"What a sensible woman!" remarked the mother of Little March Wind.

### Biddie: A True Story

They were all dandy little White Leghorn pullets, with big scarlet floppy-over combs and they laid oh, such lots of beautiful large white eggs! But there was one who was a trifle brighter and floppier than the others. It flopped far down over one eye, and the children called her Biddie.

One day Betty came running up the field from the chicken house with a white bullet in her arms. "Oh, Mamma, Biddie's hurt herself," she cried.

**H**igh in the Sky

There was the child, she wondered, as she turned again to look for him. Far away, high up in the sky she saw him, whisking the smaller clouds along at a furious pace, panting and pushing and tugging with all his might as he rolled the larger ones across the blue. From the clouds he dropped into the top of a huge oak tree and set all the dry leaves rattling on their brittle stems. Before she knew what he was about he had stripped every leaf from the old tree and sent them up to the sky. Then he must chase them up to the top of a mad whirl. The very sight of a leaf, it seemed, set him wild with delight and he could no more help teasing them than he could help being Little March Wind.

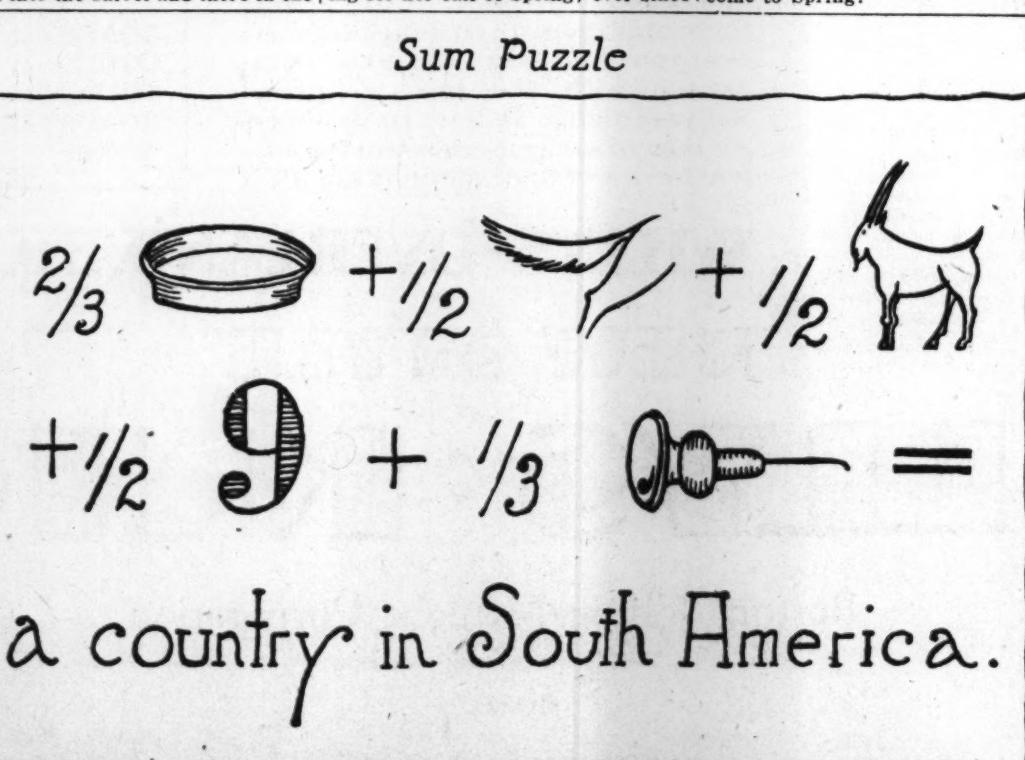
In his hurry he quite passed by a group of little girls on their way to school but catching sight of them over his shoulder he turned sharply and hurried back.

"I do hope he won't bother the little girls," thought his mother. "The pretty curly-haired one looks very cross already."

But the pretty curly-haired one was that very little Little March Wind singed out. He darted up behind and slapped her tiny skirts about her knees until she could scarcely walk; then he snatched her hat and sent it scudding down the street at a great rate. Such a scramble, such shrieks, and such a race—pell-mell after it! But when at last the hat was back on the curly head the cross frown was gone entirely, roses bloomed in cheeks, and a happy voice sang out, "Oh, wasn't that fun? I just love the wind, don't you?" And off they danced with Little March Wind close at their heels.

But he wasn't going to school. Oh, no—not he! He went whistling around the corner of the building, cutting roguish capers, and then scurried off across lots. Through the back yards he ran boisterously, all but overturning the women who were bringing out baskets of fresh-washed linens to hang on the swinging lines.

What fun he had! How he teased them all, twisting the wet pieces around the line, slyly flipping them out of their hands. But not one of them was cross with him and so



## Learning by Doing

## A Kindergarten's Flower Show

**M**OTHER, how can we earn some money to help buy some goldfish for kindergarten?" urged Donald, the fair-haired, blue-eyed twin.

"We're going to have a Toy Sale," said Douglas, the hazel-eyed, darker twin, "but we want to have some money sooner. We're making toys now."

"I think Miss Beach is a wonderful teacher," said their mother, thoughtfully, "she helps you to do many nice things."

"We make them all by our lone," said Douglas stoutly, "all by our lone. She just sees us what to do and then we DO it!" He was emphatic.

"Yes, I know," smiled their mother, "that's what the such wonderful kindergarten teacher, isn't it for you to be making furniture, and games, and dishes out of clay, and painting things?"

"We got our garage painted this morning. It is big enough to stand up straight in. Miss Beach can't, though. The roof has eaves on. Wanda sewed the curtains for the playhouse, and Peggy sewed cushions for the chair I'm working," said Donald, as fast as he could say it! And that was very fast indeed!

"Well, Mother," reminded Douglas, "what can we do to earn some money? It will take such a long time to get our toys made and ready to sell."

"Let's go out and see if the garden will tell us," laughed Mother, putting on her big hat and old gloves. "You know we often get an idea out when the players tire of three-letter words, words of four letters may be tried: g-i-r-l; l-a-r-g-e; k-i-n-g, etc. The same method may be tried using a subject, such as animals. All words, in this case, must be animals but not limited in numbers of letters, as d-o-g; g-a-z-e-l-e; e-l-e-p-h-a-n-t; t-a-p-i-r, etc.

When the players tire of three-letter words, words of five letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of six letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of seven letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of eight letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of nine letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of ten letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of eleven letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twelve letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirteen letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of fourteen letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of fifteen letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of sixteen letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of seventeen letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of eighteen letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of nineteen letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-one letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-two letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-three letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-four letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-five letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-six letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-seven letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-eight letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of twenty-nine letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirty letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirty-one letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirty-two letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

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"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirty-four letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirty-five letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirty-six letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

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"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirty-eight letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of thirty-nine letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of forty letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of forty-one letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of forty-two letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

"When the players tire of three-letter words, words of forty-three letters may be tried: p-i-l-o-t; b-e-a-t; c-h-a-i-r, etc. If the first player spelled c-a-t, the second player might spell t-a-g, and the third player g-e-y, while the fourth player might spell y-e-t, and so on around the circle, and player using the same word twice.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Should a Novel Have a Plot?

THERE have been endless discussions on the function and scope of the "novel." Today there are so many kinds of novel in existence that M. Abel Chevalley and Mr. E. M. Foerster, seeking a definition which would include them all, have to be content with "a fiction in prose of a certain extent." Again and again we hear it said that anyone who has anything to say, on any theme, or in any manner, says it in fiction. A novel, it would appear, so long as it is "a fiction in prose," may be anything and everything; it knows no laws but those its author voluntarily adopts.

Can we be content with so general a verdict? The field of fiction is certainly a spacious one, and he would be a bold critic who attempted to define its limits too rigidly. Certainly the novelist is free to follow any path he likes. But we are equally free to say what gives us enjoyment. It is worth asking whether an author, by conforming to this or that method, increases our satisfaction; and by ignoring it, diminishes it. At the moment I will content myself with a single issue: Will we ask whether there are any grounds for the demand that a novel should have an "exciting plot"; or whether there is any need that a novel should have a plot at all; or whether the word plot, in regard to a novel, has any proper meaning.

Today there will be no clamorous reply, "Of course a novel must have a plot." The modern reader is so accustomed to books which pass on from situation to situation from this exhibition of character to that, from the first chapter to some individual to his disappearance from the scene, that he will be inclined to say, "Of course a novel need not have a plot. Its topic is just human life; we look for that rather than a plot." We may be entertained by the quizzical attitude of Mr. Gerhardi as he disconcertedly groups and regroups his characters; but the plot escapes our notice. A novelist much in vogue a few years ago, Miss Dorothy Richardson, was proudly indifferent to plot, or theme, or coherence of subject, but, having a gift for putting into words her elusive and rarefied perceptions, she was received with unmeasured praise by the most accomplished critics. And indeed from very early times the novelist often made no effort to present that close-knit action which is indispensable in a play. The "story" in Jane Austen is generally the least part of its interest. This is equally true in the case of Dickens. And it has been pointed out that Tolstoy's "War and Peace" so sought the quality of plot, overlapping themes, intermixed with incidents and disquisitions which contributed little to the unfolding of the one theme or the other.

Again it has been unusual to speak of "Gill Blas" as a novel, though there

is some genuine character-drawing in it; the reason being that, while the same person passes on from one amazing adventure to another, the book is a succession of romantic episodes in which there is no unity beyond that of the hero. The importance which characterization assumed in the developed novel did not diminish the value of plot. When, however, the treatment became more subtle, there was a tendency to transfer the action to the mentality. When that happens it is better perhaps to think of a "situation" within whose orbit the thoughts of the characters move, than of a "plot" which may suggest crude physical movements in space.

The simpler forms of the novel the plot is simply "arrangement of incidents." This is what it means in the novels of Walter Scott, Charles Kingsley, Stanley Weyman, Jack London, and some of the books of R. L. Stevenson. But as soon as the theme becomes more psychological in character, the action tends to be transferred to, or to include, movements of the mentality and the emotions. Thus it is in George Eliot, in Meredith, in Conrad, in Edith Wharton, and in Stevenson's "Weir of Hermiston." And as the theme becomes more subtle, the movement which corresponds to plot may depend almost wholly on perceptions or intuitions conveyed by gesture or by insignificant trifles, or on thoughts which are seen to hover for a moment in the mental background. Thus we have in James's "Sense of the Past"; thus, at all times, in Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse."

When we ask, then, whether a novel should have a plot, we should understand to ask not merely whether it depends on a skilful arrangement of "incidents," but alternatively—in the case of more subtle writing—whether it has a coherent theme, whether it presents a "situation" which has its crisis and its climax. In the one case as in the other, unity of subject is of the essence of the matter. Has the novel, for example, a beginning, middle, and end?" Can it be visualized all in one piece, as we take in the parts of a picture, and recognize them as a whole? Is there any reason why we should make any such demand upon the writer of fiction?

That fiction, and even very powerful fiction, may be written without any attempt to satisfy this condition, is obvious enough. Many novelists are clearly of opinion that character is the only thing that matters in fiction—or characterization along with powerful description of scenes—or both of these along with originality of thought. It would be idle to deny that a writer can make a character live, even if he does nothing else, has achieved a great thing; and if he can also describe scenes and convey thought, there may be a high place for him among the great, even though he be weak in plot and there is no unity in his theme. Thus Tolstoy, if he had written only "War and Peace," would still rank among those whose names endure. Character after character steps out onto his stage, alive before us; he presents his scenes with consummate skill; the magnificence of the pageant of war and the pageant of the successive generations is matched by the dignity and wise deliberation of his thought. But the handling of his theme is confused.

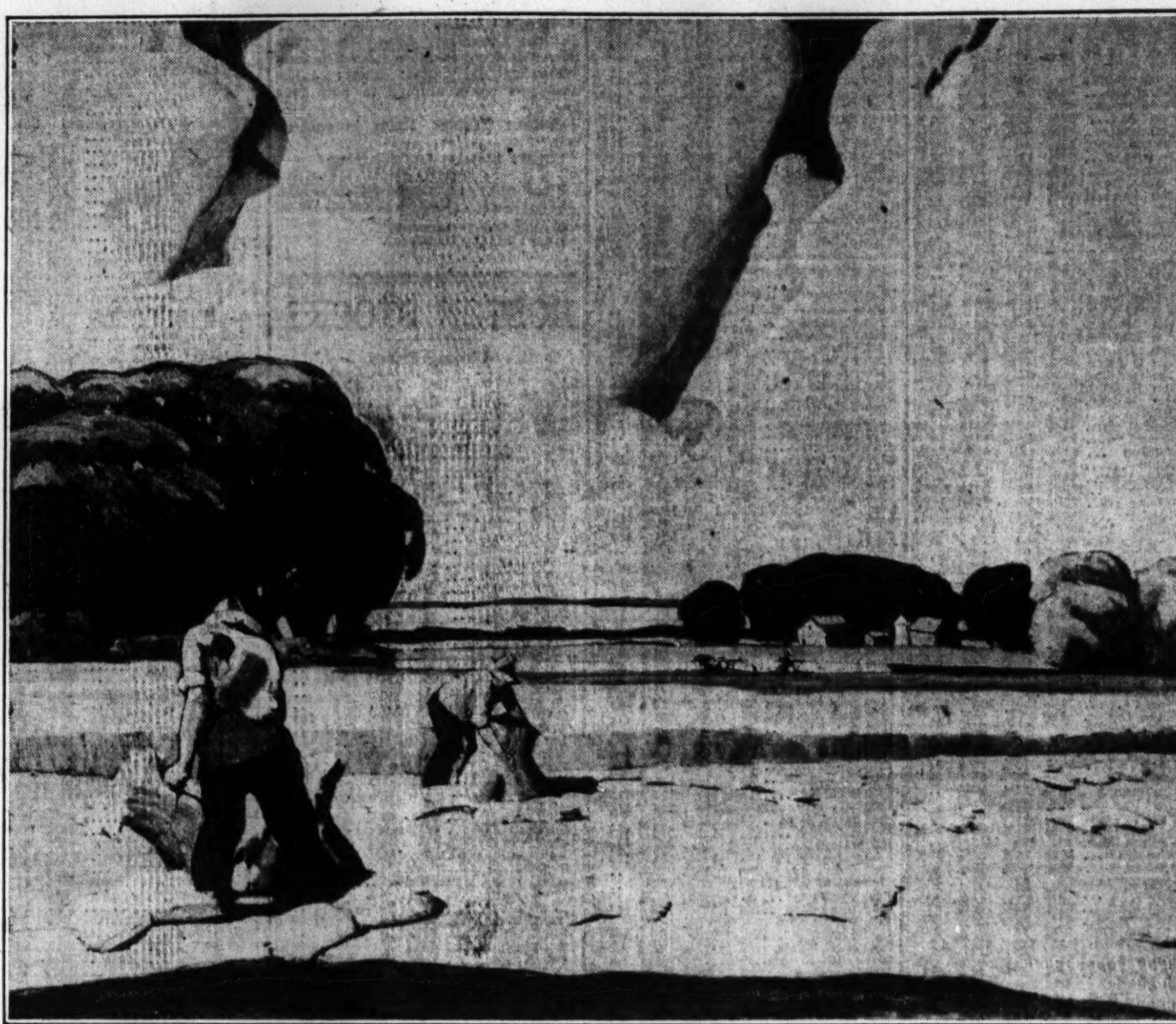
Is there not loss to his great work because he has neglected unity of theme? Is there not loss also in most of the novels of Dickens because he has strong character and description onto so thin a structure of plot? And if we feel this defect even in the masters of fiction, will not this absence of plot, of definite theme, be the more regrettable in the writings of men of lesser calibre?

The exact loss which a work suffers from this weakness of construction is a loss in respect of beauty. We may get a thousand exciting impressions from a story, but because it has no unity we lack that serene impression, that emotion of pure beauty which comes from the contemplation of a picture or the witnessing of a harmonious play. There is one short book in which that clever author, Mrs. Wharton, rises above herself—"Ethan Frome." Though marred by an unnecessarily grueling ending, this little work achieves an effect of passionate intensity and beauty never to be forgotten, and this effect it could not have won but for the perfect unity of its subject-matter, the fine proportions in which movement and passion, in all their fervor, are subtly and harmoniously combined.

In the same manner, through the organic continuity of theme, Mrs. Woolf leaves the reader of "Orlando" satisfied at the end. The imagination which has conceived a gifted person and her ancestors as a single personality living on, young and vivid, through the centuries, could never have gratified the aesthetic sense as it does but for the author's power of welding so many parts into a whole. And why is it that we are beginning to recognize that Thomas Hardy stands high when other Victorian novelists are falling off in our esteem? There are many reasons, no doubt, but one is that he was a master in the handling of plot. And our chief complaint against him is just in respect of one element in which his plots were defective, that he left too much to his belief in a ruthless fate.

In many books we may be delighted, at this point and that, by passages of description, or entertained by clever characterization, or intellectually impressed by thought, or moved, here and there, as by a piece of lyrical poetry. But the novelist who would leave us with the sense of something added to the harmony and beauty of human experience can achieve it only by an excellent plot, or a well-proportioned theme.

R. A. S.J.



Harvest Lands. From a Painting by Marques E. Reitzel. Courtesy of The Art Institute, Chicago

## Mr. Cable at Skibo Castle

WHEN Marques E. Reitzel's canvases hang in an exhibition, one never fails to see them because of their force. They have an arresting quality that demands attention and they also possess the faculty of lingering in the memory after other pictures are forgotten. Having once seen the work of this artist, one always recognizes it.

It would seem that the painter plans his pictures most deliberately, knowing exactly what effect he wishes to produce. Although going to nature for his inspiration, he takes from her only what he desires, and, avoiding all details, tells his story with power.

Marques E. Reitzel lives in Illinois and finds his painting material there. His picture, "Harvest Lands," is typical of that country. In the still, summer heat of the gathering weather, the grain lies in flat golden masses—a rich yield from a rich soil. With the utmost simplicity the artist boldly delineates his harvesters holding the sheaves, while in the middle distance a mower is dragged by two horses. Although the thunderheads looming upward in the sky may be a bit exaggerated and their diagonal lines out of rhythm with the horizontals of the fields, still they add a touch of the dramatic and give a distinction to the canvas. Also they seem to predict a change in the brilliant color of the scene—the deep blue of the sky, the vivid green of the trees and the brilliant yellow of the grain.

## Largo and Minuet

Beethoven also followed Haydn and Mozart closely, especially in his youth, in his methods of building up all these works. Thus of the four movements or separate pieces that usually made up a sonata, a quartet, or a symphony of any one of the three masters, the two middle movements are usually the simplest, and the most obviously derived from the two instinctive activities of human beings that underlie all music: dance and song. When we are serious or痈, we instinctively sing; and when we are happy, we instinctively dance. To that fact we owe the presence of the minuet in the classic sonata and symphony. With Haydn and Mozart this is a stately, courtly dance, in a dignified three-beat time. Beethoven, even in his first symphony, makes it more homely and full of animal spirits, and by the time he gets to the third or Eroica Symphony, he coins a new name for it ("scherzo," pronounced skerzoo, an Italian word meaning "joke"), and fits it to the brim with the humor of giants and gods. Nothing is greater in Beethoven than his great scherzos, just as nothing is greater in Shakespeare than his clown scenes. And their variety is equally surprising. In the Fifth Symphony there is a sense of mystery, almost of dread, in the mood of the scherzo; as Berlioz said, "It is as fascinating as the gaze of a mesmerizer." In the sixth or Pastoral Symphony, a picture of country life, the scherzo is enough taken the form of a merry but somewhat primitive dance of peasants, with the ludicrous incident of the old bassoon player who has only three good notes on his instrument, and has to wait for the music to come round to them. The scherzos of the Seventh and Eighth Symphonies are perfect carnivals of whimsical irresponsibility, and that of the Ninth is a sort of super-scherzo for super-men.

DANIEL GREGORY MASON, in "The Dilemma of American Music."

## ¿Cómo podremos censurar correctamente?

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

CON cuanta sinceridad y deliberación considera mucha gente bien intencionada la cuestión de la censura! Cuántas veces pasará que una persona bondadosa se deje arrastrar a alguna palabra o acción condonatoria, temiendo que una falta de demostrar su desagrado podría ser interpretada como asentimiento tácito a algo que no está bien. A veces, también, cierta forma de fanatismo engendra en personas concienciadas un espíritu de crítica general, malicioso y sordido en extremo. Como el moho que se propaga, esto echa a perder relaciones que de otra modo podrían ser agradables, cordiales e inspiradoras.

John Morley señala que la palabra "censura", que originalmente significaba "una expresión de opinión, defendiendo lugar para la admisión del gran valor que averiguó", ha llegado a significar "principal y solamente condonación". De qué poco sirve la condonación! ¡No llega a ser cada vez más evidente que hombres y naciones tienen que ser más unidos por un entendimiento mutuo, para que la unidad de benevolencia tan deseada por los que trabajan concertadamente por el bien del mundo pueda realizarse? Esta cooperación no se puede lograr, sin embargo, porque se descubrirá como el único camino al libramiento. Por la afirmación constante de la presencia y del poder del bien y de la actividad de la Mente divina mediante ideas verdaderas, se prueba sobre la base segura de los dos grandes mandamientos, de los que el Maestro declaró, dependiendo "toda la ley y los profetas", y sobre los cuales se funda la Ciencia Cristiana.

Otro párrafo poderoso del libro "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" ilustra el ministerio del Maestro. En las páginas 476 y 477 Mrs. Eddy dice: "Jesús percibía en la Ciencia al hombre perfecto, que le aparecía donde los mortales veían a un hombre pecador y mortal. En este hombre perfecto el Salvador veía la misma semejanza de Dios y esta manera correcta de ver al hombre curaba al enfermo". En la proporción en que el estudiante de la Ciencia Cristiana es fiel a sus enseñanzas, rechaza las pretensiones del mal que constantemente tratan de adherirse a su concepto del hombre; haciendo esto, obedece al gran Dechado, el demócrata del Cristo, la Verdad, la idea espiritual verdadera, siempre presente y perfecta. La condonación del mal y no de la persona se descubrirá como el único camino al libramiento. Por la afirmación constante de la presencia y del poder del bien y de la actividad de la Mente divina mediante ideas verdaderas, se prueba sobre la base segura de los dos grandes mandamientos, de los que el Maestro declaró, dependiendo "toda la ley y los profetas", y sobre los cuales se funda la Ciencia Cristiana.

Amar a Dios, la única Mente divina, ver al hombre en la semejanza de la Mente divina, probar la verdad amaneciendo a nuestro prójimo como a nosotros mismos—esto es cumplir "la ley real" del amor, a la cual se refiere Santiago. ¡Qué exquisitamente es expresado este sentido verdadero del amor cuando David proclama en su salmo ciento treinta y tres: "Mirad cuán bueno y cuán delicioso es habitar los hogares igualmente en uno!" El dulce cantor de Israel compone para esta unidad al rocio que desciende sobre los montes de Sion, diciendo: "Porque allí envío Jehová bendición, y vida eterna".

## Back Home

There in the quiet of the wood  
The spring's glad murmur wake,  
And in its softly singing stream  
Bright birds their thirsting slake.  
With tender finger tips the wind,  
Down drifting through the lane,  
Uplifts the crinkled fronds of fern  
To feel the fine, sweet rain.  
The blues climb up the hill—  
Up, up to greet the sky.  
And green-gold shadows vague and  
warm  
In dreaming silence lie.  
Now foaming into fragrant bloom  
The orchard's clustered deeps  
Cast down their petal flakes where  
Spring  
Her ancient promise keeps.

MAUDE DE VRIES NEWTON.

## How May We Truly Censure?

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW earnestly well-meaning people ponder the subject of censure! Many a kind-hearted individual has been betrayed into some condemnatory word or deed fearing that failure to show disapproval might be construed as tacit support of wrong-doing. Sometimes, too, a form of self-righteousness leads conscientious individuals into a habit of general criticism, unwholesome and cheerless in the extreme. Like creeping mildew it defaces the intercourse which might otherwise be fresh and sweet and vigorous.

John Morley points out that the word "censure," which originally meant "an expression of opinion, with a sense even of some admitted value to be ascertained," has come to mean "chiefly and only condemnation." But how little condemnation! Is it not becoming more and more evident that men and nations must be drawn nearer together through mutual understanding, in order that the unity of good will which is so greatly desired, by all the world's true workers may be realized? This co-operation cannot be achieved, however, by a blind faith in God, or by mistaken trust and a sentimental attitude toward our fellows.

Christian Science goes to the very root of this question. In a notable passage in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy sets forth with uncompromising clearness that the Christ-way is the only way whereby to reach the true spiritual understanding which extinguishes censure and bitter rivalry, begotten of suspicion. On page 467 Mrs. Eddy, in proportion as the student of Christian Science is faithful to its teachings, he rejects the claim of evil which constantly seeks to attach itself to his concept of man; so doing, he obeys the great Exemplar, the demonstrator of Christ, Truth, Life, Love, proved to be the only presence; all else was silenced.

Christian Science sets forth the practical way to reach this high ideal. Day by day thought must be enlightened so that mortals may follow the methods and practice of the great Way-shower, who preached the greatest sermon on universal love that has ever been uttered, and who lived what he taught. Christ Jesus continually condemned evil, but never person. He named evil a lie, thus depriving it of all falsehood; and he established.

To love God, the one divine Mind to see man in the likeness of divine Mind; to prove the truth by loving our neighbor as ourselves—this is to fulfill "the royal law" of love referred to by James. How exquisitely is this true sense of love is expressed in the lyrical outburst of the one hundred and thirty-third psalm: "Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!" The sweet singer of Israel likens this unity to the dew that descended upon the mountains of Zion, saying, "For there the Lord commanded the blessing, even life for evermore."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

## Modern Greek Amphoræ

AS you draw slowly nearer and nearer to it, the shores of Djerba, low-lying, opaline-tinted and palm-crowned, look like those gleaming mirages one so often sees in the early morning on the steppes. And as you draw up to the quay of Adjim, the little port, you see boats laden with white and rose-coloured amphoræ.

Just such jars, pure poems in line and colour, as the maidens in Greek friezes carry for ever on their graceful shoulders. All that you see before you now is as it was four thousand years ago... Ulysses saw these pale amphoræ, those little boats with their earth-coloured sails, those blue-robed women in their curious witches' hats. (They are reproduced to the life in Tanagra statuettes.) Time has stood still in Djerba, and the tourist, on his way, finds himself back in the Golden Age.

Our car took us straight to Houmt Souk, the capital, a tiny seaport lying at the other end of the isle. Here everything is full of tender, sun-faded colours, as in some parts of Seville. The houses are painted apricot-yellow or rose or cerulean blue. As our car sped through the souk we caught glimpses of delicious archways and tunnel-like passages. Great fishing-nets were hung up to dry in courtyards of which we caught fleeting visions, and more than one pretty head tied up in a silk handkerchief was seen from a barrel window to see what the sunbeams were about.

In the tiny village of Gushallia are dozens of little underground workrooms, most of them lit by a single ray of sunlight that penetrates some chink in the roof. In the midst of these dark dens sit the potters, stripped to the waist, fashioning—with fingers that fly so fast that it is impossible to grasp the exact method—gargoyles of all shapes and sizes, some of them fine-drawn and slender as Sèvres vase, others jars big enough to have concealed one of the Forty Thieves. They work as their fathers' fathers worked, a hundred—and forty hundred—years ago. All they have for mechanical power is a single round piece of wood that revolves with a lightning swiftness. Their own primitive ovens complete the work, and the products of their craft are sent all over North Africa. Yet this little village cannot contain more than a hundred potters.

We watched an amphora in Revised Braille, Grade Five, Omani cloth, \$12.50. FRENCH TRANSLATION: Alternate pages of English and French Cloth ..... \$3.50. POCKET EDITION, cloth, 4.50. MOROCCO PAPER, cloth ..... 5.00. LEVANT HEAVY OXFORD, India, Biblio paper ..... 8.50. Large Type, India, Biblio paper ..... 11.50. FOR THE BLIND IN READING ROOMS: Grade One ..... \$3.00. Grade Two ..... 4.00. Morocco pocket edition, Oxford, India, Biblio paper ..... 5.00. Large Type, India, Biblio paper ..... 8.50. POCKET EDITION, cloth ..... 4.50. MOROCCO PAPER, cloth ..... 7.50. GERMAN TRANSLATION: Alternate pages of English and German Cloth ..... \$3.50. POCKET EDITION, cloth, 4.50. MOROCCO PAPER, cloth ..... 7.50.

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## DEMAND FOR STEEL STILL AT HIGH RATE

**Output Greater Than Preceding Week—Deliveries Delayed—Prices Advance**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK.—The steel industry already is operating at the pace usually not reached until late March.

Operations average close to 90 per cent of capacity, with the Chicago district doing at least 95 per cent in ingots. Operations were stepped up another 1 per cent last week.

There are indications in sight that the peak of steel ingot production has about been reached. But with semifinished steel scarce as it is, there seem not to be prospects of a letdown in output for several weeks.

Many sheet makers have had to cut fuse orders because they could not get the sheet bars used as a basis of manufacture. Semifinished steel prices are generally \$1 a ton higher.

**Demand Exceeds Output**

Steel consumers are purchasing in anticipation of further price increases of on the recent hand-to-mouth basis.

This has been brought about by the inability of the mills to make prompt deliveries. Some mills cannot be promised delivery before May.

An interesting report emanating from the railroads bears out the effect that the United States Steel Corporation is about to raise wages 10 per cent. Should this materialize wage raising would probably be general throughout the industry.

The railroads have so far this year ordered 27,000 freight cars, which compares with 40,000 for all of 1928.

The Missouri Pacific has just come into the market for 10,000 freight cars, and the Western & Laramie has bought 1,000 gondolas which are to be made of a special kind of rustless iron, thereby allowing lighter construction. In ordinary steel cars extra steel is used to allow for some loss by corrosion.

Locomotive demand is brisk. The Western Pacific has ordered five locomotives. The Erie is asking for 20 more, and the Southern Pacific for 16. Locomotive demand promises to be good for several months.

**Automobile Demand Good**

Awards of fabricated structural tons so far this year are about 100,000 tons under those for the corresponding period of last year. However, there is much new work in sight, and it is probable that business for the first half of the year will be par with that for the like period of 1928.

Active projects are a causeway at Baltimore, needing 30,000 tons and a bridge at San Francisco requiring 25,000 tons. New tony week bids last were 70,000 tons, the king 25,000 tons of fresh business in the last fortnight.

The automobile industry, builders and railroads are the three leading lines of buyers just now and no let up is expected for several weeks.

Automobiles are buying pig iron in full swing. A maker in the Valley district near Pittsburgh has advanced prices 50¢ a ton, which is the most encouraging development of the second quarter. At the beginning of the second quarter buying movement prices appeared weak, with Buffalo iron selling at \$17 compared with the official price of \$17.50 and with eastern Pennsylvania iron going as low as \$19.50. Last month supposed prices of \$20.00 to \$21.

Within another 10 days a meeting will have been convened between large producers and Buffalo iron producers relative to prices for this season on the New York State barrel can. There is talk of a rate of \$2.50 from Buffalo to New York harbor, which is a bit higher than prevailed last year.

**Copper Hit Sharp Rise**

The American Sheet and Plate Company, subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, has followed the lead of the independent companies in marking up sheets \$2 a ton for second quarter.

Copper has overshadowed the other metals over the week. The rise in prices was the most rapid in the history of the industry, amounting to 1½ a pound. As the week closed the second quarter quotations were delivered to the Connecticut Valley, with 1¾c prevailing for export. The price is the highest since November, 1919, for which month the average price had been 19.96¢ a pound, respectively.

The price of lead was marked up \$2 a tone at the first of the week to 7.10c a pound. New York, and T. East St. Louis. Lead has been very active. The zinc market has been disappointing, failing to follow the lead of copper to the lows of the last seven months. Straits tin has sold at 48¢ a pound, and standard tin futures sold on the metal exchange as low as 48.6¢ a pound. The world's visible supply of tin increased in February to over 2900 tons to a total of over 26,000 tons.

**PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES**

Prof. Irving Fisher has changed his weekly index by taking 1926 as the basic 100 instead of 1913 as heretofore. This necessarily alters comparative figures for both index numbers and relative purchasing power of the dollar, prior and subsequent to 1926.

The following table shows the revised Irving Fisher wholesale price index for 200 representative commodities from Durbin's review, and the purchasing power of money for the last several weeks, compared with monthly averages since January, 1928, yearly average since 1923, the low in January, 1922, and the peak of prices in May, 1920:

Index Purch.

no. pw.

1920-May (peak)..... 143.3

1922-January (low)..... 81.2

1922-Average..... 104.2 98.0

1923-Average..... 98.7 103.3

1924-Average..... 102.2 106.3

1925-Average..... 105.2 106.3

1926-Average..... 94.1 106.3

1927-Average..... 98.2 108.3

1928-Average..... 97.7 102.3

February..... 97.7 102.3

March, wk. ended Mar. 1, 1928..... 104.6

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<b>Rev. Karl Reland:</b> "There is something far more important than tradition—and that is truth."		<b>What They Say</b>	<b>PI</b> Nearly Everything for Men, Women & Children

## One Minute Biographies.



## A Quotation for Today

I AM bigger than anything that can happen to me. All these things, sorrow, misfortune and suffering, are outside my door. I am in the house and I have the key.—LUMMIS

## Odds and Ends

### Demand Recognition

To place barber colleges on an equal basis with institutions of higher learning is the purpose of a bill recently presented in the Nebraska Legislature.

Judge — Casting offices in Hollywood now offer \$15 a day to people who can bark like dogs, walk like parrots and yowl like cats. For \$15 they can have our radio.

Memorist—A book of poems has been published by an Austrian named Pimm. It is to the credit of several caustic reviewers that they have been able to resist the obvious temptation.

The Best Port of New York Approximately \$50,000,000 worth of business is done daily in the port of New York. It has been estimated that an ocean vessel and 200 freight cars arrive or depart every 10 minutes during the day.

Southern Lumbermen: The recent honors heaped on the inventor of the airplane are enough to make any man feel that he'd rather be Wright than President.

Russian Automobiles Russia has but one automobile to each 7000 inhabitants as compared with one car to every five inhabitants in the United States.

## The Children's Corner

### Homes in Many Lands

#### Snow Houses

K OAK and Nannook raced over the ice on their bone skates, eager to reach home and tell their parents the news. When they arrived at the sealskin tent, which was their summer home, they found their father was ill.

Koak laughed as she unfastened her skates, and said: "You can't get ahead of our father. He probably has his feet in the snow." Then he started to raise the fur curtain that hangs over the door.

Eskimos have few possessions, so moving was an easy matter. Koak put her dolls in her big fur pocket. She made her dolls herself of leather and dressed them in tiny fur suits like her own. Her skates, a second suit of fur, some balls of leather filled with sand—that was all she had to move.

Nannook had some balls, his skates and an arrow, some fishing tackle, a heavy fur outer suit, his sledge, and what more could a boy have?

Off they started with the summer tent, their furs, bone knives and implements, heaped on a sledge behind a dog team. The baby was tucked into a warm hood on its mother's back. Koak and Nannook drove their own little sledge.

When the really cold weather came, another room was added to the igloo for the dogs. Then the Eskimos put on a second suit of fur. The inner one is worn with the fur side inside, and the outer one with the fur side outside.

During the long winter evenings, they sit around the stove and tell stories, sometimes they play games in the house. The Eskimo children play ball, skate, coast, sing and dance and enjoy themselves much as children do the world over.

In the spring the sun melts the snow house and the Eskimos set up their summer home again, so Koak and Nannook will move again. They will vary their meals of fish and meat with berries and sea moss. Whatever the season, they are happy, merry children.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



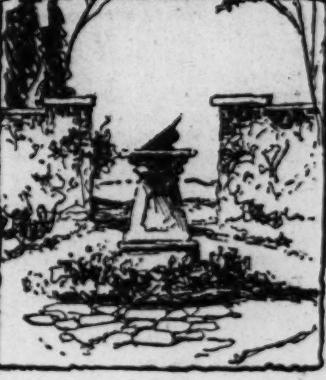
Well, of Jerry and I found out something new about the traffic on the busy boulevard today.

The Boss was doing an errand and when we came to the busy boulevard of Jerry and I got ready to dash across.

But suddenly all the cars began coming to a stop and the Boss said: "There's the green light—Now we can go across!"

And across we went!

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"



### For Others

Beith, Scotland A WOMAN who often had occasion to take the same short drive in hired car, arranged with the young driver that instead of giving him a tip each time, she would put the money aside and give him a present at Christmas.

Soon after making this compact a new driver appeared, and it was found that the other had obtained a position as a private chauffeur.

When Christmas came the woman wrote to the former driver, proposing to send him a gratuity for his obliging service before he went to his new post.

Some days later, looking very smart and eagerly smiling, the young man came to see her. He had come, not to accept the gift, but to request that it be given to someone in greater need than himself.

He expressed gratitude for his own improved circumstances, and his face shone with pleasure when his proposal was agreed to. Needless to say, a number of needs have been met with the money.

### The Honest Driver

ACCORDING to a contribution from Miss C. C. B., a very pleasant incident is being reported in Kansas City, Mo. A driver left his car at the curb and stepped into a store to do some shopping. Upon his return he found a scribbled note attached to the fender which stated: "Miss C. C. B., I'm sorry, but I bumped into your car just now. Call me at the following address and I'll pay for the damage."

### Hearts Melted by Freeze

AN ITEM clipped from the Los Angeles Evening Express and sent to the Sundial by Miss G. A. W. recounts an interesting incident in connection with the unprecedented cold wave which recently spread over Europe. When the wintry blasts struck Paris, pawnbrokers returned to Parisians their pawned overcoats, shawls, blankets, etc.

### Motor Courtesy

MRS. E. S. Oklahoma City, Okla., sends in the second appearance, one of which is the recent appearance in Oklahoma City, Okla., of placards on automobile windshields which read: "Half of This Road Is Yours." The increase in public safety, the writer adds, is very noticeable.

### In Lighter Vein



Everybody's Weekly Employer: "Great guns! Wherever did you learn to add?"

New Office Boy: "I was a caddy, sir."

### Up to His Old Tricks

"I understood he wrote a great article on 'Fresh Milk'."

"Yes, but the editor condensed it."

### Round and Round

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1929

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consist and determine all questions within the editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the sole policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### A New President

THE new Administration installed at Washington today comes into power possessed of certain peculiar qualities which should make for high efficiency. Of these qualities, undoubtedly, easily the first are President Hoover's own personal attributes. He is universally recognized as a man of great executive ability, force of character, and long training in precisely those matters which will be involved in the direction of a Federal Administration. But more than this, he enters upon his term of office with the distinction of having received the largest popular vote and the largest vote in the Electoral College ever given to a candidate for the Presidency. More than any man elected to that office since the Civil War, he can point to a following which has in it not the slightest shade of sectionalism. He was the first to break the solid South, and ever since his election the South has been exulting that it was thus broken.

Moreover, he takes office with an almost unique freedom from obligations to professional politicians. It is probable that Mr. Hoover might have been elected to the Presidency eight years sooner than he was had he at that time been able to break down the stubborn opposition of the so-called practical politicians to his nomination. The popular demand which then existed for him was only increased by his services as Secretary of Commerce, and when the end of the Coolidge Administration drew near it became apparent that no man in public life could so thoroughly hold the Coolidge strength, and even add to it, as Mr. Hoover. The last people to recognize this fact were the more dominant of the local bosses who controlled state delegations at the national convention. They grudgingly fell into line on the very eve of the gathering of that body, ratifying rather than directing the nomination upon which the electorate was clearly determined. And in the campaign which followed, it was apparent that public approval rather than political skill was going to effect the success of the Hoover ticket. Today the President owes everything to the people; little or nothing to those who have arrogated to themselves the power of nominating candidates for the Presidency.

The equipment of President Hoover for the office into which he has now been inducted has never been outdone. At the moment when the United States, perhaps with some slight unwillingness, is being more and more thrust to the front in international affairs, there comes to the White House a man whose whole private career has been of a sort to familiarize him with international conditions. The years he spent as a private citizen, engaged in directing the work of relieving distressed peoples in Belgium, and then in all quarters of the globe, which were suffering from the cruel aftermath of the Great War, taught him more about the natures of foreign peoples and the methods of dealing with foreign governments than could have been learned in a lifetime of diplomacy. No one, probably, can forecast with certainty the nature of the Hoover foreign policy. In his campaign speeches but little was said on this subject. In his acceptance speech he laid down the somewhat obvious fundamental rule which has guided and should continue to guide the United States in its relation with foreign powers, in this paragraph:

Our foreign policy has one primary object, and that is peace. We have no hates; we wish no further possessions; we harbor no military threats. The unspeakable experiences of the Great War, the narrow margin by which civilization survived from its exhaustion, is still vivid in our minds. There is no nation in the world today that does not earnestly wish for peace—that is not striving for peace.

From this little is to be inferred. It is the undisputed thing which every foreign minister would say. But there is reason to anticipate that the humanitarian endeavors of Mr. Hoover in the past to ameliorate bitter distress in foreign lands have given him such a comprehension of the needs of other peoples, and such an understanding of the essential unity of humanity, whatever its national label, that his foreign policy will be marked equally by respect for the rights of others and by maintenance of those of the United States.

Mr. Hoover's official public service has been measured by some seven years at the head of the Department of Commerce. This department, when he was appointed its Secretary by President Harding, was generally looked upon as the least important of the Cabinet posts. Mr. Hoover built it up to a position which compelled respect. Indeed, it has become one of the great factors in the development of American business. Mr. Hoover has made it appeal to business men throughout the country, and the service it has rendered them has been reflected in the general confidence and support which they have manifested toward him. Partly because of commercial conditions which are more and more compelling the United States to seek foreign markets for its products, and partly because of his long and intimate association with business forces in foreign lands, the Department of Commerce very speedily after his assumption of authority became a powerful agent for the extension of the foreign trade of the United States. What its Secretary did in the accomplishment of this end affords perhaps the best indication of what the President of the

United States may adopt as a basis for his foreign policy. It is a reasonable conclusion that the man who did so much to protect and advance the commercial interests of the United States beyond its borders will, as President, so direct the foreign policy of the Nation as still further to encourage and extend its financial, commercial and industrial interests in foreign lands.

Not precisely as a business problem, and not wholly as a moral problem, the question of prohibition and its enforcement immediately confronts the new President. As to what may be expected of him in dealing with this issue the country can best judge by the fact that he has emphatically declared that he hopes to see prohibition succeed. He has indeed referred to it as an "experiment," qualifying that statement by declaring that it had "a noble purpose." But where he stands sharply in contradistinction to his predecessors who have had the same issue to grapple with is in his determination to make it successful. That is about all that can be asked of a President. The problem of prohibition enforcement is not one of the solution of which may be lightly decided upon. Sincere and earnest advocates of prohibition must in their hearts recognize the fact that its complete success can only be attained by a much wider measure of observance and the education of the people to such a point that enforcement will be necessary only in a limited section of the land. What is essential to an honest solution of the problem is a sincere desire on the part of the Chief Executive for its success and an honest endeavor by him to advance at once the cause of education in the evils of alcoholism and the system of enforcement of the laws against the liquor trade. These qualities and purposes we believe Mr. Hoover possesses in the fullest degree.

However, enumeration of the issues which are certain to require the attention of the incoming Administration is needless here. Mr. Hoover has himself summarized them in his telegram to the chairman of the Kansas City convention, acknowledging his nomination. In that message he said:

The problems of the next four years are more than economic. In a profound sense they are moral and spiritual.

Shall the world have peace? Shall prosperity in this Nation be more thoroughly distributed? Shall we build steadily toward the ideal of equal opportunity to all our people? Shall there be secured that obedience to law which is the essential assurance of the life of our institutions? Shall honesty and righteousness in government and in business confirm the confidence of the people in their institutions and in their laws?

Government must contribute to leadership in answer to these questions. The Government is more than administration; it is power for leadership and co-operation with the forces of business and cultural life in city, town, and countryside. The Presidency is more than executive responsibility. It is the inspiring symbol of all that is highest in America's purposes and ideas.

Leadership, of course, implies a following. Perhaps no man has entered upon the duties of the Presidency with a larger, more enthusiastic, more devoted following than President Hoover possesses today. That he will hold that following and increase its purposes and its strength we firmly believe. For there is apparent in his attitude and in his utterances a recognition of the higher and more spiritual impulses which enable a man to attain leadership. He has been discussed mainly as a great industrial and commercial leader. He has himself discussed the affairs of state chiefly in their more material manifestations and significance. But he has not been blind—he could not, with the record of service to humanity back of him, be blind in the slightest degree—to the higher and more spiritual phases of true statesmanship. In a little book written long before his nomination for the Presidency, and outlining without political purpose his attitude toward problems of human life, he has said:

Our social and economic system cannot march toward better days unless it is inspired by things of the spirit. It is here that the higher purposes of individualism must find their sustenance. Men do not live by bread alone. Nor is individualism merely a stimulus to production and the road to liberty; it alone admits the universal divine inspiration of every human soul. I may repeat that the divine spark does not lie in agreements, in organizations, in institutions, in masses or in groups. Spirituality with its faith, its hope, its charity, can be increased by each individual's own effort. And in proportion as each individual increases his own store of spirituality, in that proportion increases the idealism of democracy.

We think with that passage we may confidently leave to the comprehension of thoughtful American citizens an estimate of the quality of the man whom they have just installed in the White House.

### Russian Oil

SIR HENRI DETERDING and the British oil interests have entered into a contract with the Soviet "ROP" (Russian Oil Products), the result of which probably will be the cessation of the trade rivalry that has existed between these two great petroleum factors. There is much more to this adjustment than the simple fact that it portends the end of a disagreement between two powerful marketing factors. There is even more to the truce than the mere fact that some of the leaders of the party in England who did not favor trade with Soviet Russia have found cause to reverse their attitude. The agreement between the British and the Soviet interests to market petroleum upon an orderly basis virtually involves a sincere desire to conserve oil and to eliminate wasteful methods of competition.

To anyone acquainted with the petroleum market, it has been apparent for quite some time that a serious problem therein is that of overproduction. It has been evident, moreover, for some time past, that the world-wide overproduction of petroleum could not be controlled until there had been effected more amicable relations between the differing factions.

France, Spain, Poland and certain other countries which are dependent upon outside sources for their oil supplies have expressed some apprehension regarding the present trends. They apparently are disinclined to sacrifice the benefits they have been able to derive from a demoralized market in which they can obtain bargain prices on their purchases. But those benefits do not offset the tremendous waste caused by the extravagant extraction of the petroleum supplies and the dissipation of stocks. Temporarily prices may be favorable to consumers, but if the condition in question were allowed to continue there would certainly be a reaction necessitating rapid accretions in price or a substitution of a new fuel at some

future time. At that a stoppage of waste would not necessarily mean an advance in price. Economies resulting from co-operative agreements do not operate in that way.

### Northampton After March 4

BY WHAT fixed or inflexible standard is actual achievement or true greatness measured? The query is one difficult to answer. One who professes a willingness to accept the formula applied by another almost unconsciously proceeds to adjust or adapt it to one of his own devising. And there, inevitably, enters an element of uncertainty and变ability which leaves the whole matter undetermined. Possibly there can be no absolute rule or standard of greatness any more than of what is termed success.

If a quarter of a century ago, Calvin Coolidge, who today retires with honor and distinction from the Chief Magistracy of the United States, had been among those to welcome one of his predecessors back to his home town, he would, quite properly, have accorded to him an unstinted measure of honor and respect. But on this day, as he himself wends his way toward Northampton, the picturesque though not pretentious city in the Berkshires, where tomorrow he will receive greetings and deserved plaudits from his neighbors and townspeople, it is doubtful if he discovers himself as measuring up to the stature of greatness which he willingly would have accorded to another.

Yet it is certain that as the record of his achievement is written and analyzed by his own and succeeding generations he will rank among the great. It will be recorded of him that he possessed and displayed courage when courageous action was needed; that he acted honestly and fairly in his dealings with those whom he was called to serve. There are to his credit notable achievements to which even a modest man might point with pride. But the truly humble are not much inclined to appraise past achievements as victories to be boasted of. Rather is success regarded as the result of a willingness, or a determination, to follow unhesitatingly the dictates of conscience, that silent mentor whose promptings serve both as rudder and beacon on the forward journey.

In Northampton, tomorrow, and for a time at least the retiring President will view the experiences and achievements of the last five and a half years retrospectively. He will read and consider, perhaps, the state papers and public addresses which for all time will have a place in the Nation's archives. He will place a new and wholly impartial estimate upon these, appraising them in the light which will be shed upon them in the future. This testing and proving method is heroic in its processes, as those who write even for the superficial record have learned.

The friendly and casual observer of the Northampton homecoming can but wonder if to the distinguished townsman and the former first lady of the land it will appear that the whole environment of the little city has changed. Until now they have viewed its beauties and its people from a familiar perspective. The young lawyer who marched upward progressively from the ranks may heretofore have been influenced by visions prompted by worthy ambitions. He aspired. Now that he has won and voluntarily surrendered a position of highest command and highest honor, there is not so much to be sought.

But there will come to both Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge in the seclusion and quietude of the home to which they return what to them will be a welcome relief from the unavoidable formalities, demands and restrictions of official life. Solitude, if it is sought and invited, is a privilege which thoughtful persons enjoy. The man who seeks communion with the hills and streams finds greater pleasure in them when he goes to them alone or with companions of his own choosing.

Still one can but wonder if a person who voluntarily withdraws from the stage where he has long been the center of public interest can entirely submerge himself for any considerable time. It is hardly in keeping with tradition that this self-imposed effacement can continue indefinitely. Expression must be provided for thoughts which mere environment cannot stifle, and which some associations induce and stimulate. Until such time as the manifestations of these favorable influences find their own channels of expression, public interest in the activities of the former President will be keen.

The processes of readjustment will be carefully watched. Seldom do those who have attained a high position in human affairs readapt themselves to the routine which circumstances compelled them to abandon. Whatever their accomplishments, they realize that the world's work is not finished. Calvin Coolidge, in the comparative ease and seclusion of his modest Northampton home, cannot but discern that all previous perspectives have been altered. Those who have served well and from a sense of highest duty cannot wholly cease to serve.

### Editorial Notes

What's the least enjoyable part about skiing? The climb back, of course. But now the aviation pioneer, Santos-Dumont, is said to have invented a tiny air-cooled motor and propeller, weighing but three pounds, which, strapped to a man's back, will push him uphill on skis. Perhaps one day it will be said of the ski runner:

Down hill our course is somewhat slow

Up hill, how merrily we go.

(With apologies to William Coombe's "Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque.")

The Mexican Government is planning to publish what will be one of the largest newspapers in the world in size and number of readers. Six feet by nine feet in size, it will be published regularly and posted on bulletin boards and walls in all towns and villages in Mexico. "He that runs may read."

The scrap iron and steel business is reported to amount to nearly a billion dollars annually. What has become of the old-fashioned rag bag?

Mr. Coolidge will be just in time for sugaring in Vermont.

### What Presidents Do After Leaving Office

By EDMOND S. MEANY,

Professor of History, University of Washington, Seattle.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S retirement from office today will lead many thoughtful Americans to ponder on what the coming years may hold for him. In doing so it will be natural to reflect on the experiences of his predecessors. The years of the presidents of the United States after retirement have been spent quietly in most cases; although a number of noteworthy exceptions must be made to this statement.

Washington resumed his work at his beloved Mount Vernon estate until July 3, 1798, when he reluctantly accepted command of the new army to participate in the threatened war with France. In the midst of such preparations he passed on December, 1799.

John Adams devoted most of his last quarter of a century to literary work, although he accepted election as a delegate to the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Jefferson's years after retirement were saddened by financial embarrassments, but he worked almost incessantly for the promotion of education in Virginia, and especially for the State University, of which he is revered as the "Father."

Madison spent his last nineteen years in tranquility among his books and friends. With his close associates, Jefferson and Monroe, he served as a regent of the University of Virginia.

Monroe spent part of his retired years at his home, Oak Hill, Va., and part of it in New York. He declined a nomination on the presidential electoral ticket on the ground that a former President should not be a party leader. He did, however, serve as a local magistrate and as a member of the constitutional convention of Virginia.

John Quincy Adams survived his term as President nearly nineteen years and served valiantly in Congress from 1831 until 1848.

The strenuous life of Andrew Jackson, before and during his Presidency, earned for him a quiet life at "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tenn.

Van Buren, during the more than twenty years after his term as President, remained in political life, during the "Barnburner" and "Free Soil" campaign of 1848 he was an unsuccessful candidate for another term as President.

William Henry Harrison's one month as President is the shortest term in the history of the United States. His successor, John Tyler, completed the term, and for sixteen years thereafter the latter's greatest activity was in connection with efforts to avert the Civil War. When those efforts failed he became a member of the provisional Congress of the Confederacy. He was also elected to the permanent Congress of the Confederacy.

Polk had practically no life in retirement, and Taylor passed on in office. Fillmore's span after the Presidency was, next to that of John Adams, the longest, the shortest of his life, twenty-one years and five days. During those years he made two trips to Europe, where he was cordially welcomed. He ran for the Presidency again in 1856 on the ticket of the American Party, carrying only the State of Maryland. As the first citizen of Buffalo, he was frequently called upon to officiate on public occasions.

Pierce spent his twelve years after the Presidency by traveling in Europe for three years and then by advocating the support of the Union cause as the Civil War opened.

Buchanan spent a quiet retirement at his Pennsylvania home, "Wheatland."

Lincoln was assassinated. Johnson, who completed the term, remained active in politics. He failed in his first efforts to secure election to the United States Senate and to Congress, but in 1875 he was elected to the Senate and passed on shortly thereafter.

Grant made great use of his eight years after the end of his second term, his achievements including his famous tour around the world, his participation in the "Last Spike" ceremonies of the Northern Pacific Railroad in September, 1883, and the writing of his two volumes of "Memoirs." The efforts of the "Stalwarts" to renominate him for the Presidency in 1880 drew him again into politics. He died in Garfield's election.

Hayes lived nearly twelve years after his one term. At his home in Fremont, O., he gave himself to service for military, educational and charitable reforms and organizations. He received honorary degrees from universities and praise from South and North for his efforts toward peace and the general betterment.

Garfield was assassinated and Arthur, after completing the term, spent his remaining two years quietly at his home in New York City.

During the four years between his two terms, Cleveland resumed the practice of law in New York and enjoyed the national leadership of the Democratic Party. At the end of his second term there remained for him a little more than eleven years. Most of this he gave to Princeton University in his native State of New Jersey. He lectured and took part in many academic functions.

Benjamin Harrison, after March 4, 1893, resumed his time as a lawyer in Indianapolis, but gave much of his time to two vocations—work for the Presbyterian church and the authorship of a series of magazine articles which were collected into a book entitled "This Country of Ours," published first in 1897.

McKinley was assassinated and was succeeded by

### From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

NO ONE has yet felt impelled to write a book on etiquette for use in the Soviet Union. When and if such a book is written, perhaps its first problem will be to find a generally acceptable Russian equivalent for the Anglo-Saxon "Mr.," the French "Monsieur" and the German "Herr." At the present moment several substitutes are in use; but none of them quite fills the requirement of the general suitability recognized in the title mentioned. Perhaps the word nearest to Mr. is the Russian "Gospodin"; but this conveys a certain suggestion of social superiority; it would seem out of place in speaking with anyone whose social origins were not distinctly in pre-revolutionary times. "Grazhdanin," or "Citizen," while legally unexceptionable, is a harsh-sounding word; it somehow carries an association of a conductor demanding a fare from a recalcitrant or neglectful passenger. And "Tovarisch," or "Comrade," is more or less reserved for the use of Communist Party members. Among friends there is really no difficulty, because of the familiar Russian practice of calling an acquaintance by his own first name and his patronymic, so Vassily Nikolaevitch (Vassily, son of Nikolai). But among strangers the absence of a generally accepted conventional title of address sometimes makes itself felt.

The broadcasting department of the Moscow telephone station recently provided its subscribers with an extraordinary variety of contacts with various European radio stations. In one evening connection was established with Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Budapest, Barcelona, Breslau, Katowice in Poland and even with London, which was reached through the intermediary of a German transmitting station. For the most part the reception from the foreign stations was quite audible.

Books by Lenin and about Lenin occupy a leading place in the publishing activity of the Soviet Union. During the last decade the State Publishing Company, which is responsible for the largest share of Russian book production, put out 13,000,000 copies of works which fall into these two categories. Besides the standard com-

plete collection of Lenin's writings, which runs to more than a score of volumes, one can find an enormous number of treatises of Leninist ideas and many compilations of Lenin's ideas on separate subjects. Lenin's works have been translated into thirty-six languages for the benefit of the non-Russian peoples of the Soviet Union, and partial translations have appeared in European and Asian languages.

Sergei Radamsky, a Russian-American singer, has just returned to Moscow after completing a tour which took him to six towns of the upper and middle Volga Valley, Vladimir, Nizhni Novgorod, Kazan, Penza, Samara and Saratov. Mr. Radamsky gave altogether thirty-six concerts and observed on his return that the desire for good music in the Russian provinces is very great. His programs were quite varied, ranging in selection from such modern composers as Ravel and Debussy to Scotch folk songs and American Negro spirituals, both of which, he declared, were enthusiastically received. Mr. Radamsky enjoyed what is possibly the unique honor, for a foreigner, of being made an honorary citizen of the Tartar Republic, which has its capital in Kazan.

One does not have to live very long in Moscow to discover that it is a city which has grown up without benefit of town planning. The buildings on many streets, even in the